The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868. NUMBER 334.

WASHINGTON.

Letters from Grant and Colfax Formally Accepting the Chicago Nominations.

Passage of the Arkansas Bill in the Senate.

General Schofield Assumes His New Duties as Secretary of War.

General Stoneman Assigned to the Command of the First Military District.

Resolution of Thanks to Stanton Adopted by the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.

UNDER-OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate caucus this morning was well attended. Several of the anti-impeachment Senators were present, and nothing was said about reading them out of the party or excluding their votes. Ex-Senator Creswell, who had the inside track for the Secretaryship, requested the withdrawal of his name from the list of candidates, and it was finally, after some discussion, unanimously resolved to go into an election on Thursday morning for all officers of the Senate, viz.: Secretary, Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Congressional Printer. Candidates for all the places are numerous, and the excitement runs high among them and their friends. It seems probable enough that some of the present officers will be re-elected.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Mr. Schenck's speech on opening the debate on the Tax bill was very favorably received by the House this afternoon. He spoke two hours, and was listened to throughout with close attention. His speech may properly be divided into three parts: First he spoke about the working and defects of the present law, showing how various rings prevent the collection of the tax and robbed the government of its revenues. Second, he explained the new bill with much detail, stating how it differs from the old law, and how it will operate beneficially. Third, he presented an exhibit of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the coming fiscal year. This was by far the most interesting and valuable part of his speech. General debate on the new bill will close on Wednesday, and it will then be taken up section by section.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD

visited the White House this morning, and received his commission as Secretary of War from the President. He then accompanied him to the War Office. General Townsend delivered the keys of office to him, and he immediately entered upon his duties without ceremonies. He was visited during the day by nearly all the prominent military officers on duty in the city. The first order of consequence passing through the new Secretary's hands was one assigning General Stoneman to the command of the District of Virginia. General J. A. Campbell, General Schofield's Adjutant General, will remain on duty in Richmond with General Stoneman.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

Senator Drake to-day got through two amendments to the Arkansas bill by a handsome majority. The first was to strike out the words "in lieu" from the preamble stating that Arkansas had adopted a constitution republican in form.

[illegible]

... labors will be crowned with success, and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all the blessings, under Providence, of national concord and peace. Very truly yours,

(Signed) SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GENERAL THOMAS.

General Thomas will be absent from Washington for a few days, and on his return will, it is understood, resume his official duties as Adjutant General of the Army.

THE MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION.

The Impeachment Managers had General Adams before them to-day, and it is said they will inquire into Collector Smythe's affairs.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will report a tariff bill to that committee to-morrow. It will revise the entire list. There will be no reduction, but rather an increase of duties, owing to the large reductions in the tax bill.

TREASURY ITEMS.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $410,000; amount shipped, $[illegible]; United States notes shipped, $[illegible]; National Bank currency issued, $[illegible]; fractional currency destroyed, $[illegible].

FOR SOUTHERN USE.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler to-day allows officers and agents of the government to plead in bar of any action that the act was done or omitted to be done, in the administration of an act of Congress; such plea to be a complete bar to any such suit.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department on Saturday, enclosing two one thousand dollar 7.30 notes. It was postmarked New York, May 29, but contained no new evidence whatever that could lead to the discovery of the sender. The numbers of the enclosed notes were carefully cut out, and the address—"Treasury Department, Washington"—had been taken from a newspaper and pasted on the envelope. The interior included the words cut from a former newspaper paragraph in a previously announced conscience case: "This money rightfully belongs to the United States." The notes will be placed to the credit of the Treasury Department.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The oath of office was this morning administered to General Schofield as Secretary of War by Chief Justice Chase at the residence of the latter, after which General Schofield proceeded to the Executive Mansion in company with Colonel Campbell of his staff, and after a short stay, during which his commission was handed to him by the President, was accompanied by Mr. Johnson and Adjutant General Thomas to the War Department, where he assumed his duties. No formal order has been issued yet on his taking charge, and it is not thought that any material change will be made affecting any of the officers now on duty at the War Department. Colonel Wherry, Major Rathbone and Captain Emmis, of General Schofield's personal staff, will probably be assigned to duty in the War Department as aids. General Grant called shortly after the new Secretary had made his appearance, and paid his respects, as also did many others, including the heads of bureaus of the War Department, General Rawlings and other members of the staff of the General-in-Chief, and other prominent army officers.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TO GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

The following order was to-day received by General Schofield, from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

Major General John M. Schofield, having been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867. Brevet Major Stoneman is hereby assigned, according to his brevet rank of Major General to the command of the First District and of the Military ...

[illegible]

... citizens of Columbus, Ga., by the military authorities.

Mr. KELLEY objected, and the resolution went over.

[illegible]

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the lands of the Osage Indians. Adopted.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Beaver County, Pa., Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEAVER, Pa., June 1.

The Republican County Convention met here today, and was presided over by James Patterson ...

[illegible]

California Politics.

[illegible]

New Jersey Democracy.

[illegible]

PEORIA.

Serious Stabbing—Affray—A Queer Case of Domestic Infelicity, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Latest News by Ocean Telegraph.

Great Britain.

RELEASE OF IMPRISONED EDITORS.

LONDON, June 1.

Sullivan and Pigott, the Dublin editors, for some time imprisoned for alleged seditious articles, have been released from jail on a writ of error.

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LONDON, May 31.

The steamer Narva, with the new cable to connect Cuba and Florida, under Sir Charles Bright, sailed this evening.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.

The steamer Denmark, from New York, has arrived.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs—Heavy.

Pork flat. Lard quiet.

Holiday to-day and to-morrow. Nothing doing.

CALIFORNIA.

Earthquake Shocks in California and Nevada—Death of one of Fremont's Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Sacramento at nine o'clock last night. They were not felt at all at San Francisco or along the coast, but very severely in the State of Nevada, which seems to have been the principal seat of the disturbance. Four heavy shocks were felt at Fort Churchill and Virginia City, but no damage was done. At Virginia large buildings rocked, and everybody rushed out of doors. The pumps in the Savage mine were stopped, and the miners thought a cave had occurred.

Major Reading, who died yesterday, was prominently connected with Fremont's expedition.

THE FENIANS.

Convention and Mass Meeting of the Brotherhood at Detroit.

DETROIT, June 1.—The convention of the Fenians of this State was held in this city with closed doors. An address was adopted pledging support and confidence in General O'Neill and the Senate party. Large amounts of money and men were pledged.

In the evening an immense mass meeting was held at the City Hall, four to five thousand persons being unable to gain admission. An eloquent address was delivered by Prof. Brophy, and brief addresses were made by Generals O'Neill and [illegible]. The meeting was the most enthusiastic ever held in Michigan.

THE HEROIC DEAD.

The Ceremony of Decorating the Graves of the Union Dead at Kenosha, Wis., Peoria, Ill., and Various Eastern Cities.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 1.—The ceremony of decorating with flowers the graves of Union soldiers was celebrated here on Saturday afternoon. The people of the county turned out ...

[illegible]

THE TURF.

Races Over the Woodlawn Course During the Present Week.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—The races over the Woodlawn course commence to-morrow and continue five days. ... and St. Louis. The sport promises to be fine.

The Hoboken Races.

NEW YORK, June 1.—At the Hoboken races ...

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Call Issued for the Formation of a Society of the Army of the Potomac—Ristori to Sail for Europe on the 27th Inst., Etc.

[illegible]

The ship Alice Ball, recently watched by the Spanish frigate at St. Thomas, arrived yesterday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Bankruptcy Business—What Has Been Accomplished in One Year.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible]

Lecture by Rev. William W. Williams Last Evening.

[illegible]

METHODISM.

Twenty-Sixth Day's Session of the General Delegated Conference.

Conference Boundaries—Adoption of the Report.

Foreign Missions—The Freedmen's Aid Commission—Reports of Committees.

The twenty-sixth day's session of the Methodist General Conference, was held yesterday, Bishop Scott presiding. The opening religious exercises were read by the Rev. Mr. Swahlen. After the reading and approval of Saturday's journal, the conference proceeded to business.

The Rev. Dr. Porter made a motion to the effect that the business deemed most important should be first taken up and disposed of, which was adopted.

The charter of incorporation of the Western Methodist Book Concern was read on motion of the Rev. Mr. Harris. The charter was adopted with one dissenting vote.

INVITATIONS RECEIVED.

The Rev. Mr. Harris gave notice that he had received an invitation from the official boards of the Methodist Church in the respective places, to hold the next conference in the following cities: Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Detroit, Baltimore and New York.

It was moved that the Book Committee be appointed commissioners to designate the place of holding the next General Conference. The motion was laid on the table.

It was then moved that Brooklyn be the point at which the next General Conference be held, and the motion was adopted unanimously.

It was then moved and carried that the Book Agents be a committee to negotiate with railroad companies with regard to fares to the next General Conference.

CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the several conferences, as mentioned in the report of the committee, were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible]

By the death of Lord Brougham, the pension of an ex-Lord Chancellor, £5,000 a year ... Lord Chancellor.

General Schofield assumed the duties of the War Office ...

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ...

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

To Loan.

$5,000 TO LOAN

[illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

EGANDALE!

The Proprietors of this Beautiful

SUBURBAN PARK,

WILL SELL THE SAME

At Public Auction,

IN RESIDENCE LOTS,

On the Premises,

On Monday, June 15.

EVERGREENS

AND

BRAVE OLD OAKS.

GO AND SEE IT,

And feast your eyes upon the Most Charming Grounds in the State of Illinois.

Only a mile and a half South of the City! Less than ten minutes' walk from the Hyde Park Depot!

Trains leave Central Depot at 12:10, 3:00 and 4:15 p. m. Railroad Tickets to persons wishing to visit the property, will be furnished

FREE!

With Map of Subdivision, on application to

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,

AUCTIONEERS.

Campaign Documents.

CHICAGO

TRIBUNE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

NO. 1 WILL BE READY

On MONDAY, June 1st.

CONTENTS:

1st. Chicago Platform.

2d. Sketches of Grant and Colfax, including the Correspondence between Grant and Sherman on the nomination of the former for Lieutenant General by the President.

3d. Speech of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, at the Chicago Convention.

4th. Speech of E. A. Storrs, Esq., at Laporte, Ind., May 23.

5th. Speech of Hon. Matt H. Carpenter at the Ratification Meeting in Milwaukee, May 25.

PRICE, (postage pre-paid):

50 Copies.....$1.50

Per 100.....2.50

Per 1,000.....20.00

☞ Now Ready, a concise and efficient Constitution for Grant Clubs. Price, with name of Club printed on cover, $5.00 for first 100; $3.00 for each succeeding 100.

Address orders

TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS,

51 Clark-st., Chicago.

The Turf.

DEXTER PARK.

Two Great Match Races

FOR $10,000,

On Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2, 1868.

MONDAY.

A. F. Fawcett enters c. s. Rarbaw, Jr.

Edward Price enters b. g. James Hockey.

Best three in five to wagon.

TUESDAY.

A. F. Fawcett enters c. s. Rarbaw, Jr.

Edward Price enters b. g. James Hockey.

Best three in five to harness.

Pools will be sold at the Hough House at 12 o'clock m., on Monday and Tuesday.

GEO. S. MANSUR, Superintendent.

WM. F. TUCKER, President.

ISAAC WAIXEL, Secretary.

Coal.

Coal Reduced.

We have reduced the prices of SCRANTON, LACKAWANA, PITTSTON and WILKESBARRE COAL, of all sizes, to $9.00 PER TON, for cash, and immediate delivery. Our Coal is in better condition and freer from slate than at any former year since the war commenced. There is no better Coal mined or consumed. We will keep the different Coals separate so as to accommodate the purchaser with any brand he may choose. Mining our own Coal enables us to supply both consumers and dealers at first cost, adding only transportation and shipping charges.

Best Soft Coal, such as Erie and Briar Hill, (I keep none else), Morris Run, Blossburgh and Lehigh, at lowest market prices, whatever they may be.

☞ Offices and Yards, 280 East Madison-st., 196 South Market-st., and 734 South Clark-st. P. O. Drawer 6157.

ROBERT LAW,

Agent for the Delaware, Lackawana and Western R. R. Co., Pittston and Elmira Coal Co., and J. Langdon, Elmira, New York.

Wanted.

A READY WRITER

Of some experience on a leading daily,

DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT

As Assistant or Local Editor of a Republican journal. Address "JUNIUS," Tribune office.

HORSE AND WAGON

WANTED.

We desire to purchase a good Horse and Express Wagon. Will pay cash. Address Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

Pianos.

DECKER BROTHERS'

PIANOS,

AT

J. H. WOLCOTT'S,

55 Washington-st.

General Notices.

To Bankers, Insurance and Commission Men.

[illegible]

For further information apply to

JOHN W. ROBERTS, Architect,

Room 3, Union Bank Building.

JOSEPH M. MORIARTY IS THIS day admitted to our firm under the name and style of

MINER, SMITH & MORIARTY,

For the transaction of a General Commission business. Chicago, June 1, 1868. MINER, SMITH & CO.

For Sale.

TWO TICKETS TO WASHINGTON

FOR SALE.

Fancy Goods.

Notice to Dealers.

FANS.

WEST & CO., Importers, 80 Washington-st., corner of Dearborn, invite the attention of Dealers to their Spring Importations of SILK FANS, in Ivory and Sandalwood. They will show the largest variety and make the lowest prices of any house west of New York city.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample Lots sent on application.

CHOICE PARIAN STATUETTES,

A Beautiful Variety.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

SWISS MUSICAL BOXES,

Choice Selected Airs.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Of the Finest Quality.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

BRONZES, VASES, GROUPS,

New and Rare Designs.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

RODGERS' POCKET CUTLERY,

The Finest Made.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

RODGERS' RAZORS & SCISSORS,

The Most Reliable.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

SUPERIOR OPERA GLASSES,

Great Power and Clearness.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

OPERA AND PARTY FANS,

Latest Paris Styles.

WEST & CO.,

80 Washington-st.

Dry Goods.

HUNT,

BARBOUR

& HALE,

3, 5 & 7 LAKE-ST.,

Invite the particular attention of the trade to a fresh line of Choice Prints, Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods.

In the last named, we are offering unusual inducements.

Fancy Goods.

NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

Yankee Notions,

Base Balls,

Bird Cages,

Fishing Tackle, Fans,

Baskets, Albums,

Pocket Books, Combs,

Brushes, Beads,

Pencils, Slates, Thread,

Cutlery, &c., &c.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and examine Goods and Prices, at

PEUGEOT'S

Importing House,

99 & 101 Lake-st.

Machinery, &c.

EXCELSIOR

GRINDER,

For grinding the cutters of mowing and reaping machines. State rights for this machine for sale. Machines can be sold for $10 each, and pay a large profit. Nothing in the market to compete with it. A perfect monopoly. Warranted to give satisfaction. Will grind in one-fourth the time of a common grindstone, and a boy 12 years old can operate it. Will grind the cutter at any angle or bevel desired. Weight only 15 lbs. We will pay the expenses of parties visiting this city, who wish to buy rights for this machine, if they do not find it satisfactory and all that it is represented. Send for illustrated and descriptive circular to

MELLEN & DOANE,

32 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

County rights for Illinois by H. O. ALDEN, Jr., 32 Reynolds' Block.

Wood-Working Machinery.

NOTICE.

We have removed the Agency of our Wood-Working Machinery from 132 Clark-st., to

No. 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago,

And have appointed

Messrs. CHAMPLIN & PECKHAM

General Agents for Chicago and the Northwest.

☞ A full and complete assortment of our Wood Working Machinery, consisting of Planers and Matchers, Surfacers, Moulders, Scroll Saws, Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Band Saws, Railway Cut-off Saws, Band Saws, Saw Arbors, &c., can be found at their Warerooms, and WARRANTED of superior quality to any in use. Call and examine. Special Circulars sent on application.

J. A. FAY & CO.,

CINCINNATI.

GREAT WESTERN AGENCY

FOR

J. A. FAY & CO.'S

Celebrated Wood Working Machinery, removed to

44 LA SALLE-ST.

A complete assortment of their goods always on hand. CHAMPLIN & PECKHAM, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FAY & CO.

Have NOT Removed,

But may be found at their Old Stand, 132 South Clark-st., where also may be found a good assortment of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. For particulars, prices, &c., address

FAY & CO.

132 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Military Digest.

POLAND'S

U. S. MILITARY DIGEST.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

A Digest of the Military Laws of the United States, from 1860, to the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867, relating to the Army, Volunteers, Militia, and the Rebellion and Reconstruction of the Southern States. Compiled by Brevet Lieut. Col. J. S. Poland, U. S. A., Capt. 14 Infantry.

8vo., Cloth, $4.50. Law Sheep, $5.50.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Missouri State Lottery, ...

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Managers.

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Dry Goods.

BOWEN,

WHITMAN &

WINSLOW,

15 and 17 Randolph-st.,

Offer, at the very lowest prices of the market, the MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

To be found in the Northwest.

In Domestic Brown Cottons, Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Checks, Corset Jeans, Cambrics, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Warps, we have all the popular makes. In Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Challis, Jaconets, Percales, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, Poplins, Alpacas, Wool Delaines, choice Dress Goods, Shawls and Balmoral Skirts, our stock is unequalled. In White Goods, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes, Hosiery and Gloves, we offer great bargains. Our stock of Notions embraces everything desirable in that line. In Woollens we have the greatest variety of choice styles of Fancy Cassimeres, Black Doeskins, Cloths, Ladies' Sackings, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, &c., and invite a careful examination of our stock.

Transportation.

1868. GOODRICH 1868.

Transportation Comp'y.

DAILY WEST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

DAILY EAST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

FOR ST. JOSEPH, DAILY.

[illegible]

FOR GREEN BAY.

[illegible]

A. E. GOODRICH.

FOR MONTANA

AND THE

GOLD MINES.

The Northwest Transportation Line Steamer

DEER LODGE, J. P. Clark, Master,

Will leave Sioux City Thursday, June 11, for the MOUNTAINS, on her second trip of the season, running in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

For information in regard to freight and passage rates, apply at Company's Office, No. 53 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

H. NARGIS, Agent.

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For Oswego, Cape Vincent & Ogdensburgh

Calling at Ann Arbor and Detroit.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

BROOKLYN, D. H. Davis, Master,

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

STEAM BETWEEN

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN,

AND LIVERPOOL.

MANHATTAN, CHICAGO,

MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,

COLORADO, NEVADA.

Sailing from New York every Wednesday.

[illegible]

Or WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

150 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD,

BEEF, TALLOW.

[illegible]

Time Tables.

APPLETON'S

RAILWAY GUIDE

CONTAINING THE

Latest Time Tables for June.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

For sale by all Booksellers, News Agents and boys on the cars.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

Paper.

RAG AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

J. F. PETTIBONE.

[illegible]

104 Randolph-st., basement.

[illegible]

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, April 28, 1868.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock p. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the "Chicago South Branch Dock Company," ...

[illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm Name of

FULLER & FORD

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ...

WILLIAM M. FULLER,

[illegible]

Chicago, May 30, 1868.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal,

Made from the Finest Sugar Maple.

For filtering or Rectifying purposes it is superior to any in the market.

FOR SALE BY

EDWARDS & CROSBY, 13 & 15 River-st.

Ladies' Hosiery.

LADIES' HOSIERY HOUSE.

ELY'S PARLORS,

3 and 4 Washington-st.,

Opposite Dearborn Park.

☞ WE IMPORT ALL OUR GOODS DIRECT, AND SELL THEM LOW.

Moths.

FURS Preserved from MOTHS

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, by the mails, and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:
[illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ..... $ 3 25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week 25
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Republican Nominations.

For President of the United States,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor—
General John M. Palmer, of Sangamon.
Lieutenant Governor—
John Dougherty, of Union.
Congressman-at-Large—
General John A. Logan, of Jackson.
Secretary of State—
Edward Rummel, of Peoria.
Treasurer—
General E. N. Bates, of Marion.
Auditor—
General Chas. E. Lippincott, of Cass.
Attorney General—
Washington Bushnell, of LaSalle.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary—
Andrew Shuman, of Cook.
John Reid, of W[illegible].
Robert E. Logan, of Whiteside.
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
At Large.
Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair.
Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone.
Districts.
1. L. Brentano. 7. John W. Blackburn.
2. John L. Beveridge. 8. Samuel G. Parks.
3. James McCoy. 9. D. G. Tunnicliffe.
4. M. M. Bane. 10. John D. Strong.
5. T. G. Frost. 11. Edward Kitchell.
6. J. O. Glover. 12. Chas. F. Springer.
13. W. [illegible].

DEATH OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., on Monday, June 1, in his seventy-seventh year. We propose to speak of him as he was, a weak, selfish, time-serving politician, who, happening to hold the Presidential office at the outbreak of the rebellion, lowered his country's flag before the hostile cannon of armed traitors. We leave to others the task of canonizing his bones and straining for him the maxim, *nil de mortuis nisi bonum.* We believe that the truth is as appropriate to him as to Tiberius Cæsar or Marino Faliero. We shall, therefore, tell the truth of him as we understand it.

James Buchanan was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1791. His father came to the United States from Donegal, Ireland, in 1783, and married Elizabeth Speer, the daughter of an American farmer. The son was sent to Dickinson College, at which he graduated in 1809, and in November, 1812, was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice, which continued until 1830, when he abandoned it for politics. He was originally a Federalist of the John Adams party, and had of course opposed the war of 1812. But when the news came that Baltimore was attacked, and that the British had taken Washington city, he made a war-speech and offered to go as a volunteer to defend Baltimore. The company marched to that city, but the invasion was ended and the men were discharged. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from 1814 to 1820, when he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the House of Representatives until 1830. At the Presidential election of 1824, he made speeches for Crawford, voted for Jackson, and supported all four of the candidates more or less. In 1828, as a member of the House, he was a manager of the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri. In 1828, he supported General Jackson. In 1831, he obtained from the latter the appointment [illegible] power. In 1833 he returned and was elected to the United States Senate. He supported Jackson's administration then drawing to a close. The question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was continually brought to the attention of Congress by petitions, and Mr. Buchanan tried to have the agitation of the slavery question in Congress stifled by a prohibitory law. He supported the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and sustained the Sub-Treasury act and the general financial policy of Jackson and Van Buren. The election of Harrison and Tyler in 1840 placed the Democracy in a minority in both branches of Congress. He opposed the plan of a National Bank, proposed by the Whigs. He opposed Mr. Clay's proposition to abolish the veto power, and opposed the Webster and Ashburton treaty for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary. He supported the annexation of Texas. On the election of Mr. Polk in 1844, Mr. Buchanan was made Secretary of State, and as such negotiated the treaty for the settlement of the Oregon boundary on the line of 49 degrees. The war with Mexico and the acquisition of California were followed by the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, and Mr. Buchanan retired to private life. Nevertheless he kept up a correspondence with the public, especially on the slavery question, advocating the extension of the line 36–30 to the Pacific, with slavery south, and freedom north of it. When Pierce was elected in 1852, he appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to England. While there the famous consultation at Ostend took place, in which Mr. Buchanan, with John Y. Mason and Pierre Soule, united in a recommendation that under certain circumstances the United States should seize the Island of Cuba. In April, 1856, he returned to the United States, and in June following he was nominated by the Democratic party at Cincinnati for the Presidency. In November following he was elected. His administration began with the attempt to force the admission of Kansas into the Union under a constitution establishing slavery, which had never been submitted to the people. The country revolted. The Democratic party divided upon it, and with the aid of one wing of the Democracy, the Republicans defeated the measure. The failure to carry it was the immediate occasion of the plot formed by the Southern politicians for a dissolution of the Union. This design was made manifest at the Charleston Democratic Convention in April, 1860, where the Southern States seceded from the Convention. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln in November, 1860, South Carolina seceded and set up as an independent sovereignty. Mr. Buchanan thereupon wrote a message to Congress holding that the government had no right to coerce "a sovereign State." He seemed to be unable or unwilling to look at the question from any other point, and thus left the rebels and traitors to carry out all their schemes without any interference on his part. His only request to the rebels was that they should not strike a blow until his term was out, in which case he could say he left the country united and at peace. He made one feeble attempt to send provisions to Fort Sumter in an unarmed steamer, the Star of the West. The rebels fired at her and she was obliged to return to New York. The garrison were then left to starve or surrender.

Mr. Buchanan was born in the [illegible] of the Republic. He lived to be its President, and he died without a friend [illegible]. [illegible] a most painful existence during the closing years of his life. In March, 1861, he laid aside the Presidential robes to put on the cerements of a social, moral and political death, and since that time he has witnessed the seasons come and go, winter frosts and summer heats, and has been compelled to live on in the [illegible] that the American [illegible], except to execrate [illegible] the first American [illegible] traitors in his Cabinet [illegible].

Mr. Buchanan [illegible] of fair abilities, [illegible] Senator, [illegible] of principle. [illegible]

Hope of that office never left him; it governed and directed him from first to last. All his acts and speeches were modeled to that end, for which he sacrificed every political principle and personal friendship, and everything that was elevating and honorable to the human family.

Notwithstanding all this, had he died before he became President, he might have borne a place in American history as one who had held honorable offices, and had mingled in debates and in scenes with the great men of the century. But he was preserved that he might render the Presidential office the tool and instrument of armed rebels. He had pledged himself, that if slavery would make him President, he would do its bidding. The time came for the redemption of the pledge, and the old man found consolation for his treachery in the boast that he would be the last President of an unbroken Union! But a just Providence held him up long enough to see the Union triumph over the rebellion that grew under his hand. He lived long enough to see the flag that he had betrayed floating once more over every inch of American soil, and his own name mentioned only in the accents of hatred and derision.

This desolate old man has gone to his grave. Fortunately, he is the last of his race. No son or daughter is doomed to acknowledge an ancestry from him. If he had died soon after he left the Presidential office it is most likely that Pennsylvania would have denied him a resting place in her soil. The lapse of time has been favorable to him in this respect. Give him a little earth for charity.

A POPGUN IN THE REAR.

The Chicago *Journal* of last evening has eleven articles devoted to THE TRIBUNE, its editors, proprietors, [illegible], proof-readers, compositors, and printer's devils. It is gratifying to us to occupy so much space in the thoughts of so great a newspaper as the *Journal*.

It is not true, however, as the *Journal* states, that a man named Keogh, or Keough, has been employed by us as editor, proprietor, reporter, proof-reader, compositor or printer's devil.

It is not true that the *Journal* has quoted anything from THE TRIBUNE of 1863, or any other year, which warrants it in saying that we ever demanded the removal of General Grant.

It is not true, as the *Journal* states, that we have mutilated the Chicago Platform. Nobody but a booby would pretend that we had. In reprinting the platform, one day last week, it appears that the word "properly" was by an error of proof-reading, omitted before the words "pronounced guilty," in the resolution relating to impeachment. The omission was not of the slightest consequence, because the word "justly" preceded it, and by grammatical rules took its place. To say that Johnson was "justly impeached and pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators" is the same thing as saying that "he was justly impeached and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators." The community know very well that if we were capable of "mutilating the platform," we should not do it in *that* clumsy way. It is just such a typographical mistake as a mousing fool would pounce upon and make a great noise about. In our report of the convention proceedings the platform was printed "properly."

It *is* true that the *Journal* is doing its little all to divide, weaken and distract the Republican party, and to aid and abet the conspiracy which the unscrupulous and unappeasable enemies of Grant and Colfax, inside the party, have set on foot. This nefarious plot will not succeed. We shall not allow it to succeed. We shall expose it wherever it shows itself, even in so inconsequential a sheet as the Chicago *Journal*. We stand on the Chicago platform exactly. Every journal and every politician that goes beyond the platform to denounce members of the party whom the convention expressly refused to denounce, is the enemy of the party, is in league with the foes of Grant and Colfax, and is the most efficient ally of the Copperheads. It is fitting that the Chicago *Journal*, which supported fiercely Republican newspaper in the country had denounced him and his policy, should be found in such company, firing its popgun in the rear of the loyal column.

A NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

In compliance with a suggestion embodied in one of the last general orders issued by Mr. Stanton before his retirement from the War Office, last Saturday was consecrated to the memory of the heroes who fell in defence of their country. Their surviving comrades marched in processions to the cemeteries where what is mortal of them reposes, with tattered banners and funeral music. Minute guns were fired, flags displayed at half-mast, hymns sung, prayers offered up and orations pronounced. In several places, Mr. Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, that unsurpassed tribute to the patriotic soldier, was read. Almost everywhere the widows and orphans of the deceased took a touching part in the ceremony, and the graves were decorated with flowers. Not in Boston, and Indianapolis, and Springfield, and Cincinnati, and Washington, alone, but in Louisville and Memphis, in Richmond and Wilmington, the beautiful rites of commemoration were performed. There were omissions, it is true—some of them in places nearer home than could be wished, and some of them in places which still cherish the memory of the idols overthrown by the armies of the North—but the observance was sufficiently general to entitle it to be spoken of as a national observance. And why should it not be made a national custom? Why should not the 30th of May be henceforth set apart as a national holiday, an All-Heroes day, a day of Thanksgiving for the virtue, the patriotism, the unselfish devotion of those who are gone, and of prayer that their memory may be sanctified to the good of the nation? Why should not the South Carolinian join with the New Yorker, the man of Minnesota with the man of Florida, in admiration of their deeds and in gratitude for the sacrifices which rendered the establishment of a more perfect Union possible? Let us hope that the day may yet come, and speedily, when the grave of every soldier, who died that the nation might live, whether in city or country, on a Southern battle-field, near a Southern prison or within sight of the Northern homestead, where he passed his childhood, shall be decorated with flowers in the spring-time; when old animosities and sectional lines shall be lost in a common feeling of thankfulness, springing from a common feeling of patriotism.

THE CAPTURE OF CALLICOTT.

Some two months or less ago, one John Devlin, a rich manufacturer and dealer in New York, was, after an elaborate trial, convicted of frauds upon the revenue and was sentenced by the United States Court to fine and imprisonment. The conviction of Devlin was a surprise to the whiskey ring in New York, and they regarded it as a violation of vested rights, and an unprecedented interference with the privileges and business of the citizen. The law has, however, been vindicated in a still more striking instance. A Collector of Internal Revenue has been convicted of fraud and corruption in Brooklyn, and under circumstances that forbid any doubt as to his thorough guiltiness. The facts of the case were, briefly, that T. C. Callicott was appointed Collector of the Third District in New York, towards the close of April, 1867. At the time of his appointment there were 400 barrels of spirits under bond in a particular warehouse in his district, upon which the tax, exceeding $40,000, was unpaid. Following Callicott's induction into office, one Alexander Cunningham, a distiller, and Edgar McMullen, a political partisan of Callicott, entered into an agreement, under which Cunningham bought of Wilson, the warehouseman, 200 barrels of the spirits, and McMullen undertook to procure Callicott's official permit for the removal of the same. McMullen afterwards gave Cunningham two blank permits, with his [illegible] to Callicott for signature. The Collector did [illegible] McMullen [illegible] that a bond [illegible] for the tax on the removed [illegible]

and delivered the permit for the removal of the whiskey. In the meantime, Callicott had removed the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse where this whiskey was, and put in his place a man named Dayton, who had been recommended by McMullen as one who would "keep his mouth shut." The whiskey was delivered by Dayton upon the permit. This took place on the 18th of May, and the fraud was so successful that Cunningham immediately bought the other 200 barrels in the warehouse. In this second case the work was short. They filed no bond, and got no permit; but McMullen, obtaining from Dayton the permit for the first 200 barrels, changed the date to May 24th, and then returned it to Dayton with an order from Callicott directing the latter to superintend the transportation. The second 200 barrels were thus delivered and disposed of; but an officer, not knowing any of these facts, arrested, on general principles, a carman with some of the barrels, and this arrest and seizure led eventually to the detection and exposure of the whole fraud. The fraud could not have been successful without the co-operation of Callicott's deputy, John S. Allen. The bogus bond was a fraud so utterly transparent that the wonder is that it was resorted to at all. The signatures to the bond did not correspond with the names in the body of the obligation, and the evidence of forgery was furnished by the whole appearance of the bond itself. It was informal because it purported to be a bond for the removal of the spirits of H. H. Hand, when there was nothing else to indicate that Hand ever had any spirits in the warehouse. It had no evidence of authentication. It did not take the usual routine of bonds in the office, and all the circumstances showed that its real character and object were well known and understood.

In order to make conviction sure, the District Attorney indicted only Callicott and his deputy, Allen, and employed the non-officials as witnesses against their official partners. The result is a conviction, to be followed by a sentence to the utmost extent of the law. Can it be that this is the only case in all the United States where an official charged with the collection of the revenue can be convicted? Is the public reputation that these men are in direct concert with the whiskey men, all false? The fact that the manufacture of whiskey during the last fiscal year has exceeded 70,000,000 of gallons, and should have yielded a tax of $140,000,000, is not satisfactorily answered by stating that the total revenue for such tax is less than $18,000,000. What has become of the rest of the revenue? Can it be that the manufacture of only six out of the seventy millions of gallons of spirits can be discovered? To admit that is to admit the utter unfitness of all these men for the proper discharge of their duties. There is no escape from the judgment save by an admission of corruption. The public know these men, and know that the failure to collect this revenue is necessarily due to the incompetency or to the dishonesty of the officers; and the public, knowing the men, have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to which is the prevailing cause.

The example in the case of Callicott ought to be followed by the grand jury, the District Attorney and the courts in all the States. The conviction and sentence of at least one dishonest official in a State might have a salutary effect upon the others.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

We published an article yesterday morning reiterating the views we have heretofore expressed that the principle of paying interest on deposits by the banks is false and dangerous, and that its effects on the commercial and financial affairs of the nation are pernicious. The *Journal*, with a curious sort of chop logic, reminds us that we insisted that the offer made by one or more banks a year ago to pay the city what would have amounted to forty thousand dollars a year as interest on its deposits, should be accepted, and then charges us with inconsistency. Not in the least! The question whether it is wise for a bank to pay the city forty thousand dollars, is one thing. The question whether it is [illegible]. The question whether the City Treasurer and his friends shall have it, is still another thing. It was not then, and is not now, unlawful for the banks to pay interest on deposits and besides this it was, and is, now, done by most of them. They offered the city undoubted security, and he urged the Council to secure the money for the people. The *Journal*, for reasons of its own, took the opposite view, and the city lost the money. In thus helping to take money from the pockets of the people and giving it to city officials and jack-leg politicians, no one will deny that the *Journal* is entirely consistent with its whole history.

Senator Yates has prepared an opinion on the impeachment trial, in explanation of his vote. The most logical and forcible portion of it consists of editorial articles from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which the Senator, with more honesty than some of our contemporaries, who help themselves to our arguments, gives us credit for. There is only one defect in Mr. Yates' opinion. He argues with great force against the President's right to remove Secretary Stanton, but fails to explain why he refused to vote on the first article of impeachment, which charged the President with that very crime. If we had been members of the Court, we should have voted yes or no upon every article presented, or at least have opposed any attempt to dodge a vote upon them.

News Items.

The city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, by a vote of 739 to 59, has decided to loan its credit to the extent of $100,000 to aid the Grand River Valley Railroad Company.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of Saturday says that Mrs. Brennan, wife of Thomas Brennan, near Taylortown, in that county, went out early on the previous morning to milk the cows, as usual. Her prolonged absence having alarmed the family, search was made, and she was found a short distance from the house, dead. She had filled her two buckets with milk and was on her way back to the house, when she was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was not found until near an hour after the stroke.

The Canton (Ill.) *Register*, of the 30th ultimo, says that a serious shooting affair occurred at Prairie City on Monday of last week. Charles Sweeney, of Lee township, in that county, who made himself notorious during the war as an outspoken rebel, was in Prairie City on the day mentioned. A pistol was passing about in the hands of three men named Dunbar, Sweeney and John Forshee. While in the hands of the latter the pistol was discharged, the ball passing into the left side of Sweeney, between the heart and bowels. At last accounts Sweeney was still alive, but there was but little prospect of his recovery. Forshee claims that the pistol was discharged through pure accident, while the friends of Sweeney claim that it was by design, on account of prejudices engendered by his bad reputation as a rebel sympathizer. As yet no arrest has been made, or complaint lodged against Forshee.

General Sheridan, with a portion of his staff, left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Friday last, for the scene of the Indian troubles in the vicinity of Coyote and the end of the Union Pacific Railway track.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, returns a net income for 1867 of $867,480.

Major General Schofield yesterday entered upon his duties as Secretary of War.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held yesterday morning to decide upon a successor to Colonel Forney as Secretary. After some discussion, it was decided to go into an election on Thursday for an entire new set of officers except President *pro tem.*

The reporters made a mistake in transmitting General Grant's speech in reply to General Hawley, when apprised of his nomination, on Friday last. General Grant said: "I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people." The reporters made it said: "interfere against," which is by no means an improvement.

The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 25 to 11, passed a vote of thanks to Secretary Stanton for his administration of the War Department. Messrs. Ross, Fowler and Henderson voted with the Democrats against the resolution.

The Russian Government adopts the surest of all methods for the incorporation of Poland, the destruction of the remaining evidences of a separate nationality and the introduction of the Russian language and Russian customs. By an Imperial decree, the Russian language is substituted from the beginning of the current school year, 1868–9, in all high schools in the Warsaw District (that is the kingdom of Poland), in which hitherto the Polish prevailed, and in the Warsaw Evangelical High School and the Real Gymnasium at Lodz, where the German is used, for the speeches of those institutions.

Hon. George Walker, Representative in the Massachusetts General Assembly from Springfield, has made a careful report against completing the Hoosac Tunnel. He estimates that the State will gain over eight millions of dollars by [illegible].

Victor Emanuel recently attended the wedding of one of his [illegible], who was married at Turin to a nobleman of an ancient family [illegible]. This branch of the King's family is said to be [illegible].

DAKOTA.

The Absarooka Indians.

Present Condition of the Once Most Powerful Tribe of Indians in the Northwest.

Their Strange Customs and Mode of Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT PHILLIP KEARNEY, D. T., May 18.

Absarooka is the Indian name for crow. The nomadic Indians, known as the Mountain Crows, number about two thousand souls. They live in the country which lies one hundred miles east, and the same distance west, of the Big Horn River, and near the base of the Big Horn Mountains. They have lived there from time beyond the memory of their oldest men. But little is known of their past history. It is supposed that they came far from the North more than three hundred years ago. They were at one time the most powerful tribe in the Northwest, but at present are weak and unable to cope with their numerous enemies. All other Indians seem to be against them, and repeated attempts have been made to drive them away from their country. No other Indians are braver or better fighters than the Crows, and they have always been victorious in battle, except where the numbers of their enemies were greatly superior to their own. They have had many wars with the Sioux, but have been at peace with them since the whites came into the country. This spring some of Red Cloud's band have been stealing their ponies, and it is probable that these hostile demonstrations, if continued, will lead to another war with their old enemies the Sioux. Their intercourse with white men began in 1866, when Colonel Carrington and James Bridger opened a wagon road through their country to the settlements in Gallatin Valley, Montana, and established military posts on the Powder and Big Horn Rivers. Since that time they have lived on friendly terms with the whites. The road was made through their finest hunting country, contrary to their wishes. The Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes have tried their utmost to induce them to join them in a war against the whites, but they have remained true to their promises of friendship, and boastingly say that they have never killed a white man. It is true that, as a tribe, they have never been hostile to the whites, but it is believed that last summer some of their "bad young men" joined a war party of Sioux in their attack on one of our trains.

The Crows are poor, possessing but few ponies, and the few they have are poor in quality and rapidly decreasing in numbers. Other Indians are constantly stealing from them, and they can neither buy nor steal enough to make up for their losses. An Absa-roo-ka Chief, who possesses a dozen ponies, is called, in his tribe, wealthy. The men are indolent and slothful, and look upon labor as degrading and only fit for women. Riding their ponies, after buffaloes, and stealing horses from neighboring tribes, is the extent of their labors, and in such exercises they find great pleasure. They compel their women to do all the labor, and often reward the overworked creatures with neglect and cruelty. The squaw must move the tepees from place to place, tan all the skins, gather the wood, provide the winter supply of food, and take care of the ponies, pappooses and dogs; while her lazy buck rides his horses or lies on soft robes in pleasant places, and occasionally pounds her with a club. He comes to the trading-post empty handed, followed by his wife bending her back under the weight of a pappoose and a bale of robes. He sells the robes and is willing to sell the pack-squaw that carried them. The squaws are sometimes sold to the whites, and a pretty one may be got for a pony. One of the chiefs offered me his daughter in exchange for my horse. She is young and pretty, and I thought her cheap at his price, but for reasons known to discreet husbands, I declined his generous offer. Almost all of the women are filthy, degraded and obscenely vulgar. It would be difficult to find a dozen virtuous women in the whole tribe. They barter their persons in the same way, unconscious of wrong, as they sell a buffalo robe, and think a few cups of sugar pays them well for either the one or the other. They rarely reach the age of fifteen years before taking husbands, and some marry as early as thirteen years. They consider no part of an animal too filthy for them to eat. When a buffalo is killed the entrails are torn out and thrown on the ground near the carcass and the feast is prepared. The pappooses thrust their faces into the heart and liver and eat with the vim of hungry wolves. The squaws wipe the paunch over the grass and tear it into strips a foot long and two inches wide; these strips are tied into bunches of knots and swallowed without much chewing ceremony. The large bones are broken with stones and the marrow, dug out with the fingers, goes down with the paunch. Cartilage, almost as hard as bone, is chopped a little with a knife and in large chunks passes away. The muscle is cut into large strips; one end of a strip is put into the mouth and drawn in with the tongue, and, snake-like, it slips down into the great vat. The animal is eaten uncooked. And in [illegible] Indians can finish a buffalo at one sitting. On Tongue River I saw a little squaw put herself outside of at least fifteen pounds of buffalo, which performance made a wonderful change in her personal appearance. They eat lice. A squaw will sit on the ground for hours at a time, holding a boy's head in her lap, and search diligently for the little creepers. When she finds one her eyes dance, her lips part in a smile, and close again on the gushing bug.

Stealing with them is an accomplishment and a virtue. Nothing within their reach is safe. Not long since one of the gentle maidens walked into my tent, smoothed her hair with my tooth-brush, and quenched her thirst with the water in my wash-bowl. On making her departure, she very skilfully relieved me of a number of articles of no value to herself, but *very* useful to *myself*, among them my soap.

The Crows possess thousands of dogs, but, unlike other tribes, they do not eat them. They hold them in superstitious reverence, call them "good medicine," and love them almost as much as they do their children. They are a cross between the wolf and the dog, and are of all sizes and colors. They never follow the men, but remain constantly with the women. It is an every day sight to see an old squaw with twenty or thirty dogs following at her heels. Not long since I rode out to one of their villages which they had pitched near Fort C. F. Smith. As I approached the tepees hundreds of these savage dogs rushed towards me, snapping and howling like angry devils, and kept up their infernal music until I went away. The squaws were drying wild plums and cherries on the ground among dry buffalo chips. The pappooses were perfectly naked, and danced around me crying sugar, sugar. I had no sugar to give them, but flung at them handfuls of dried apples. A simpering old squaw lifted to my [illegible] her naked female pappoose. Julia's Modesties blushed, and my companions laughed, but I took the chunk of soap fat and (in gloves) fondled it. The ungrateful little papp returned my caresses with screams and kicks. The old woman invited me to get down and eat, but one glance at the dogs determined me to decline her kind invitation.

When a Chief is killed his squaws have a terrible way of going into mourning for him. They make hideous noises, cut off their hair, cut their faces and arms with knives, besmear themselves with blood from the wounds, and chop off the ends of their fingers.

These Indians take their names from striking events that occur in their childhood. The following are the names of a few of the women with whom I am acquainted: Ba-sarsh, or "The Runner;" O-ma-ta-pe, or "The Woman with a Large Neck;" Esu-tish, or "The Rabbit;" Pan-a-ha-dea, or "The Old Porcupine;" Oo-a-ta-a-noota, or "The Woman Who Digs Gold in the Mountains;" A-poo-a-hi-ra-rish, or "One Who Lives in the Clouds;" Sooraka, or "The Child of the Thunderstorm."

They are much attached to their own people. None of them can be found living with other tribes. A few of the women are living with white men who are in their country. None of the like have ever been east of the Missouri River. This summer several of the Chiefs are going to Washington with their Agent, Dr. Mathews, to see the white people and talk with their Great Father the President.

REMLAP.

Democracy.

CHICAGO, June 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Montesquieu, in "*The Spirit of Laws,*" thus defines democracy: "*When the body of the people in a republic are possessed of the supreme power, this is called a democracy.*" And he continues: "When the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a *part* of the people it is then an *aristocracy*." Noah Webster gives the following definitions: Democracy; "Government by the people;" "a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively." Democrat; "one who adheres to a government by the people, *or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.*"

It is no false assertion to say that the political combination calling itself the Democratic party of the United States to-day, is not a democratic party, nor composed of democrats who are such in the only true sense of the word. To call themselves by that name is hypocritical and deceptive. The present Republican party alone contains the real virtues of democracy in its theories, principles and platform. Our republic, a representative democracy, is to-day the greatest and most perfect that ever existed. In comparison, it throws Rome, with all her grandeur in the height of her ancient glory, even when boasting of her democracy and her liberty, as well as the republics of Athens, Greece and Florence, into the shade of inherent slavery and despotism, and has left far in the back ground all other peoples who have striven against the power of arbitrary rule to construct an independent democracy. Our democratic system of government attracts the attention of the civilized world; the word itself has a sweet and welcome sound to the ear of the oppressed of all foreign arbitrary governments. With it are connected all their ideas of liberty, equality, and the natural rights of man. In their minds it is the synonym of all that is adverse to monarchy, and to every form of arbitrary and tyrannical rule. Large representations from nearly all climes and nations, hearing the glad tidings of the founding of a new republic in the Western world, [illegible] to our vast and productive territories, here to find freedom and personal security under our [illegible] form of government.

[illegible] exerted every effort to preserve and perpetuate this living lie of our republic—this corrupting and tyrannical system of human slavery? It was the combination that has the bold and treacherous boldness to denominate itself the Democratic party. Every follower of that incipient league of despotism, now branded with the opprobrious title of "Copperhead," pronounced an unmitigated falsehood when he called himself a democrat. Have they, or do they now, advocate the holy distinction existing between a democracy and an aristocracy or monarchy—that the supreme power be lodged in the body of the people, *and favor the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men?* Their record, known to the world, answers in the negative. They assume the title of democracy, as Satan often takes upon himself the semblance of an angel, in order the more aptly to catch in their toils and procure the suffrage of the enthusiastic and often uninformed foreigner, who is charmed and deceived by the well-sounding name.

After a fratricidal and bloody war for the supremacy of our united republic, and of the principles of equal rights and general and untrammelled freedom—the inseparable adjuncts of a pure democracy—through the efforts and zeal of the Republican party, aided by many brave and noble men, who left in horror and disgust the perverted and corrupted Democratic party, the millions of enslaved men and women of the South were liberated, and the aristocratic power which had nourished slavery was broken. This was accomplished against the constant and eager endeavor to thwart the undertaking by the Copperhead, or so-called Democratic party, properly denounced as the "fire-in-the-rear," during our whole struggle with the enemy. Now that it is affected, every purely democratic citizen will hail the triumph as the culmination of all that is truly benign, liberal and protective to personal freedom and security in our enlightened government. He will shun the combination of men who opposed it, who retain the name yet none of the virtues or fundamental principles of democracy. He will sustain the men who have achieved this victory for humanity and good government, and who have vindicated the virtues that are the main support of our republic. He will exert himself to undeceive the foreign elements so long blindly led by this dissembling party, cloaked in so fair a name, and used as tools to lift its leaders into power and place. The true policy of the Republican party should be clearly explained—how it promotes the only real principles of democracy as feared by emperors and kings, as understood in the old world, and conquered in the new by a great struggle for national and personal independence, and perpetuated by the fathers of our republic. The people should be reminded of the dangers of limiting the powers and privileges of certain classes on account of birth, or in other words of color,—of the overbearing aristocracy, or nobility of Europe,—how those who are born with exclusive powers crave an enlargement of those powers at the sacrifice of the rights of others,—and that the security and perpetuity of the liberties of each man and his descendants in the nation, depend upon the universal and unequivocal freedom and political equality of every man and his descendants in that nation.

It can be stated with veracity, that the so-called Democratic party, with its recent advocacy of slavery, its opposition to universal suffrage and equal rights, and its disregard for the financial honor and credit of our nation, is an unnatural and defective element in a free government; a monstrosity, born of a nation whose body was poisoned by the venom of a tyrannical and oppressive serfdom, and who dragged after its unregenerated being millions of human beings in the galling and infamous chains of slavery. Growing up in its wretched deformity, it is unsuited to govern a disenthralled and perfectly free nation, and it will be compelled to yield to the potent claims of the Republican party, the more favored offspring of a renovated, free, and enlightened republic.

BARTOW A. ULRICH.

Boiler Explosions.

NEW YORK, May 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

On the 11th ult. I wrote you relative to the accident on the Sea Bird, fires on ships and in buildings generally, and in relation to boiler explosions, over the signature, "Old Engineer," and you kindly published my communication in your issue of the 23d. In that letter I expressed the opinion "that most of the so called accidental and incendiary fires on steamships and in buildings, explosions, leaks and ruptures of steam boilers, result from superheated steam." I stated that "most of the steam boilers used on steamboats * * * have some part of their heating surface exposed above the water level, by which the steam may be superheated;" "all other forms of boilers are liable to the accident of low water, and the difference of specific heat between steam and water was referred to in order to account for the rapidity with which the steam is sometimes heated to a high temperature in the tops of boilers, and the non-conducting qualities of water downwards as noticed in order to account for the fact—not well known—that the temperature of the steam cannot be reduced by contact with the upper surface of the water."

These views were expressed tersely in my letter, and a sufficient number of facts were referred to to make the communication—which all will agree was on a very important subject—instructive, convincing and useful to a large number of your readers. Had I signed my own name to it, I have no doubt it would have given additional weight to the argument, as I flatter myself I am not unfavorably known, as a mechanic, in Chicago.

I find, however, that by drawing attention to the character of a "general order," directing engineers and assistants on all steamboats to stop their engines immediately, and invariably, upon an alarm of fire, without waiting for orders from the officer in command, and not to start them again without orders communicated personally by the same officer, I have excited the ire of some one—perhaps the very Inspector who issued the foolish order—and he has put himself on record as my critic. In a communication signed "L. B. M." in your paper of the 4th instant, entitled "Boiler Explosions," which I take as a personal favor, as it enables me to repeat my statements as above, over my own signature—an omission I regretted after my last was mailed—and reply to his strictures, thus "killing two birds with one stone." "L. B. M." begins by asserting that my statement, that most boilers on steamboats have some part of their heating surface exposed above the water line, has "no truth whatever in it." As this writer must have been desirous of convincing engineers on steamboats, and those having charge of other kinds of boilers, that my theories and statements are valueless, I wonder at the weakness of this point which he endeavors to make against me. It is so easy for any one in Chicago to learn whether he or I am right, by going on board of four or five steamboats and asking the engineer if his boilers have steam-chimneys; if there is an uptake flue in them; if the fire acts on one side of the sheets of the uptake flue; if there is any water on the other side; and, finally, is the exposed heating surface of the uptake flue ever covered by water?

In the third paragraph of the letter of "L. B. M.," he makes five distinct assertions in relation to "uncovered heating surface in boilers," each one of which any intelligent engineer can see is either evidence of his ignorance or untruthfulness; and then, in the first part of the fourth paragraph, he actually corroborates my statement, by saying, "We all know that many boilers have been, and are constantly being, constructed with the express purpose of superheating the steam." Supposing there are advantages to be gained by using steam in this way, "It is very common to find boilers on land of this character."

My critic refers to the boilers in the New York *Tribune*, apparently only to show his widespread knowledge of the boilers over the whole face of the earth; and states that, "from certain ear-marks," he recognizes me as the advocate of these theories. Well, from certain (quite as certain) "ear-marks," I recognize him, not as an ass, for I would not be so personal or impolite as to do that, but as one of a commission he refers to; and I remember that then, as now, he seemed to dislike to hear any information which would throw light on the vexed questions, "why boilers explode," and "why fires on steamboats are so common and disastrous."

This gentleman next refers to the Danford boiler, and again corroborates my statement that steam is sometimes superheated in boilers. Now I would like to ask if wood, felting or any other combustible were placed in contact with the top of the Danford boiler when it contains steam superheated to a high degree, if it would be set on fire. And if, when the Danford boiler is red hot at the top, it should be made cold at the bottom by being half full of water, what would be the effect of the unequal expansion or contraction between the hot and cold parts? I imagine most mechanics will agree with me that there would be a rupture, or an explosion, which is the theory I advance and advocate. "L. B. M." has explained very perfectly "why" I could not find any allusion to the effects of superheating in causing fires and explosions of boilers in the reports of the Supervising Inspectors. He says, being part of a Yankee, I guess I can tell, "because there is no common sense in it." I do not propose to take issue with him on that point. He says I make a "very silly remark about" the "general order" I have again alluded to in this letter, relating to stopping the engines in case of an alarm of fire, and continues, pathetically, "Mr. Editor, how I wish it had been done on the Sea Bird."

I understand that the rudder chains of the Sea Bird "got foul," and as the engines continued running she sailed around in a circle. Would it not be better to "wish" that she had not fouled the rudder chains? She might then have been run ashore, and possibly all her passengers have been saved. If a steamer had the wind ahead, and a fire broke out astern, the engines should *not be stopped*, yet this "order" in controversy makes it imperative on "the engineer or assistant" to stop the engines immediately upon an alarm of fire, with or without orders "from his superior officer!"

I had no personal motive to subserve when I wrote my first letter. I stated, truly, that I regretted that at this late day in our experience, that so much ignorance was prevalent in relation to the cause of steam-boiler explosions and fires. I have given many years of my time to the investigation of the subject, and have expended large sums of money in conducting experiments. I feel confident that I know the cause, and how to prevent such accidents absolutely. I was willing to communicate the result of my studies to the public without asking credit, and the result is that [illegible] have frequently been [illegible]

ing the wood work contiguous to a boiler in firing a steam vessel was at one time almost universal. The occurrence of fire originating around boilers is not restricted to one course, but may arise from so many that it seems rather incomprehensible to account for the neglect of proper precautions upon this point. The cases in which the wood work about a boiler is exposed to danger from fire given by Charles H. Haswell, Inspector of Steamships, connected with the underwriters of this city. They are:

1. When the water in a boiler has been allowed to fall below the flues, the shell and steam drum, or chimney, as the case may be, become sufficiently heated by radiation from the superheated steam within to effect ignition of the wood work immediately exposed to it.

2. When water is allowed to fall below the flues, as just referred to, and the occurrence is discovered, it is customary immediately "to haul" the fires from the furnaces into the fire room, and when the wood work over and around the fire room is not properly protected the fire is likely to communicate to it, such accidents, very disastrous in their nature, having frequently occurred.

3. When blowers are used the fire or sparks that may be blown out through fissures in the furnace doors, ash pits, ash doors, flue holes, chimney connections, etc., will readily ignite wood already at a high temperature and charred from having been before exposed to great heat.

It is known that in single decked steamers, when the boiler is placed below and the steam chimney above the deck, or when the boiler is on the deck or upon the guards, it is customary in many cases by thoughtless owners to allow a wooden casing to cover the chimney or chimneys, set off but a few inches, and in other cases to cover them with a sheet iron jacket, generally imperfectly made and insufficiently fitted. In ocean vessels, the boilers being in the hold, the steam chimney and the base of the smoke pipe are commonly enclosed in wood work alone, although placed at proper distances to avoid the risk of being fired by sparks or the continued radiation of heat; but the purpose of this space is very frequently negatived by its being used for the storage of swabs, buckets, brooms, &c. Other instances have been noted where the wood work of this character is placed very close to the steam chimney, precluding the proper circulation of air and not affording the necessary room to enable the wood work to be properly covered, or even whitewashed; and when fire is communicated to this work, fitted by its character and position for ready combustion, it will readily take fire, and when ignition occurs it requires but an instant for it to be developed, soon becoming beyond the control of the means usually found in steam vessels for the suppression of fire.

The condition of a number of steamboats in relation to their liability to take fire is enumerated as the result of an actual inspection by the reporter of the boilers. Of the first it is said:

The boiler of this vessel was built in 1865, has no water bottom and is only felted in part. When visited, old shirts, umbrellas, &c., were hanging against it, exhibiting a great degree of thoughtlessness on the part of the firemen. The wood work surrounding the boiler is too near for safety; it is covered with a thin coating of whitewash only.

Of the second:

The steam chimney is not felted; the wood work along the sides and chimneys of the boilers is too near and without sufficient protection.

Third:

The boiler of this vessel is partly felted. The woodwork around it is not protected and is too close for safety, that surrounding the back, sides and top, being particularly noticeable in this deficiency.

Fourth:

The measures adopted against fire are quite good. The boilers are felted and the spaces about them sufficient.

Fifth:

The steam chimney is too near surrounding wood work.

Sixth:

Her boilers were built in 1867 and repaired in 1868. They are not felted, and the woodwork about them is, first, too close for safety, and secondly, it is not protected in any way.

Seventh:

No protection to woodwork; ash door insufficiently secured; the general character of security against fire is bad; neglect of essential provisions everywhere observable.

Eighth:

The deck beams are too near the boiler, and the independent steam pump is deficient in size. The casing to the steam chimney is not protected, and a load of freight, combustible in its character, encumbers the deck. In the occurrence of fire the presence of this freight would be an obstruction to the means necessary to be resorted to to extinguish it.

Ninth:

Her boilers were built in 1864, have water bottoms, but are not felted. There is space at the sides of the boiler sufficient for all purposes, yet the woodwork is not covered with any protection. In gangcocks, gauges, water, steam and an independent steam fire and bilge pump the engine and boiler-rooms are very well provided.

Tenth:

Boilers built in 1867; not felted; they are removed from the woodwork, which is sheathed with zinc properly put on.

Eleventh:

Her boiler, partly on deck, is not felted. The nearness of the woodwork to the sides, front, top and back of it, and that without the least precaution of sheathing or any protection whatever, is dangerous. Loose wood was scattered about near the boiler, and its combustion seemed to be invited.

Twelfth:

Boiler was built in 1860; not felted; woodwork not protected. The back and top of boiler are too near the light joiner work surrounding it. The same objection can be made against the position of the auxiliary boiler, situated on the guards.

Thirteenth:

The fire buckets, too, the majority of them, are not easily accessible, being placed away on the topmost deck. The hose is always ready to be brought into requisition, if required. Boilers built in 1866; the woodwork is well sheathed. Her fire risk is fair.

Fourteenth:

Surrounding woodwork is fairly sheathed. The ash doors are insufficiently secured. General character of security and provisions against fire are better than some boats of her class, but still might be improved with a limited outlay.

Fifteenth:

Hose is kept ready to be applied in case of necessity. Her boilers were built in 1867; they are felted, and the sides of the hull are sheathed. Ash doors are insufficiently secured. Has necessary pumps, and is passably well provided in boiler and engine departments.

Sixteenth:

Has two boilers, built in 1865; they are not felted, and are deficient in water bottoms; sides of hull quite well sheathed; ash door insufficiently secured; blowers are used, and her steam pump is in an inaccessible position.

Seventeenth:

[illegible] and bilge pumps are below, which increases her risk of fire and navigation somewhat. Gauges, &c., are in abundance, and all else requisite.

Eighteenth:

Her boilers are not felted; there is no sheathing to the woodwork surrounding them, which has been scorched and burned by the heat of the boilers.

Nineteenth:

Boilers built in 1864, partly felted, space at sides, but not sheathed. Her fire risk is fair.

Twentieth:

Boilers are not felted; space at sides. The beams in front of the boilers are not protected.

Twenty-first:

They are not felted, neither is there sufficient protection to surrounding woodwork. Added to this, blowers to her furnaces are habitually used. The security and provision against fire of this vessel could be greatly improved.

Twenty-second:

There is a space at their sides, and although the woodwork is quite well protected, some boats lack this essential feature. Pumps, gauges, &c., are as claimed by her certificate.

Generally, in relation to protection, it is reported: "In some a coat of whitewash is thinly laid on, and in others a lining of tin, zinc or iron, in which the laps are injudiciously made. Tin, and even zinc, unless well nailed, are too light, and their expansion at high temperatures too great for this purpose."

Thus it can be seen that there is danger of fire on steamboats from superheated steam. In relation to the eighteenth boiler noticed, it is said, "The wood work surrounding them has been scorched and burned by the heat of the boilers."

"L. B. M." says, speaking of my statement in relation to heating surface above the water and superheating: "But unfortunately for him (?) there is no truth whatever in his [my] statement." "I do not believe there will be found one instance of this kind on the Northern or Western lakes. In fact all steamboat lines (?) aim to prevent the fire surface being carried above the water line." "They (?) make it imperative upon the engineer under severe penalty [how about boilers with steam chimneys?] never to allow the water to get below four inches above the fire surfaces. Inspectors, so far as I know (?), are very careful to see these provisions carried out." "It may be [oh!] that a few inches of surface *in some one boiler* [perhaps the one which takes fire or explodes] may be exposed to heat above the water line, but as an existing general act (?) *anywhere* in the United States [which includes New York] *it is not true.*"

It is noticeable that so many precautions must be taken to prevent fires from the overheating of the tops of boilers. I know that it is possible to so equalize the temperature in boilers by automatic devices, that no part can be hotter or colder than the surface of the water, at which equal temperature no combustibles near the boilers would be ignited, and no explosion, leak or rupture to any but the very weakest part of the boiler could occur; consequently if the pressure of the steam should not be sufficient to break the boiler in that part it would not be broken elsewhere. In this will be found the universal panacea for nearly all the "ills the boiler is heir to." Let those who would know more inquire of

NORMAN WIARD.

Violent Tornado at Pekin, Illinois.

From the Pekin (Ill.) Republican, May 30.

The storm of Tuesday last was one of the severest and most destructive that ever visited this city. About three o'clock in the afternoon large banks of black clouds were seen piling up along the horizon to the southwest, which soon assumed the appearance of an ordinary thunder storm. The clouds, however, grew blacker and fiercer looking every moment, and soon the oppressive, sultry feeling of the atmosphere, and the fitful, angry gusts of wind, gave warning that more than a common storm was approaching. In a moment more, having apparently gathered all its strength, the dark and fearful column began to advance. We watched it as it came, and a grander sight we never beheld. The body of the charging cloud was dark and black as night—around and above it was flanked with those lurid clouds which characterize the worst tornadoes, while in front the shining drops of hail and rain sparkled like a million diamonds as they fell before the dark background. It was, indeed, the storm king, clad in robes of purple night, advancing over a pathway of pearls, to scatter destruction and perhaps death over the land.

His advent into the city was announced by a sudden stampede of everything movable. It was so sudden that many merchants had not time to take in their goods from the pavements, and such as could not be secured started up Court street, end over end, before the gale. Then went the shutters from houses; signs became refractory, tore loose from the walls and sailed at each other across the street; awnings turned into balloons, and breaking from their moorings took to the air; trees were torn up by the roots or broken off, like pipe-stems, and strewn over the ground; chimneys toppled and fell to the sidewalks; and roofs were rolled up like tinfoil and swept from their places. Meantime rain and hail descended in torrents, the streets were turned into rivers, yards were deluged and cellars filled with water.

Space will not permit a detailed account of the damage done throughout the city. A hundred houses, perhaps, suffered damage to some extent, but we can only refer to a few of the worst.

The new brick block recently erected by Messrs. Herget, Lax & Wightman, received the greatest damage. The heavy cornice on the south side was carried away and the roof was torn almost entirely off. The storerooms below and the goods were greatly damaged by the water, which, after the loss of the roof, came through the ceiling in streams. The *Register* office, in the second story of the building, sustained considerable injury.

Morris' new building was also unroofed. The roof, which was of tin, was rolled up like a cigar, and carried into the lot in the rear. The building was greatly damaged by water.

The steam chimney at the shops of the Barber & Hawley Manufacturing Company was blown down, and other injury done to the shops.

A tall chimney on the residence of R. S. [illegible], Esq., was blown down, breaking [illegible] and giving the house [illegible]

dollars and carried some distance. The inside work of the house as well as the main frames are all destroyed, and the house will require rebuilding. The family escaped without injury.

A new house just finished by Mr. Prettyman, and ready to be occupied was torn to pieces; not a board was left standing. The house, we believe was to be occupied by the publisher of the *Register*.

A portion of the slate roof and some shutters on the new school building were carried away, causing quite a panic among the children. The teachers acted with commendable prudence in keeping the children as closely as possible confined to their rooms during the storm, and thus preventing a stampede and perhaps loss of life. Despite their efforts, however, some of the pupils managed to get out only to get a thorough drenching as a reward for their efforts. One or two rushed down street and said the school building had been demolished, when a scene that baffles description ensued. Women started out in the fierce storm and tried to make their way through rain and wind and rivers of water to the school house, only to find the noble structure standing as firm as ever, and affording a sure and safe protection to their little ones, whom the groundless rumors of frightened children had led them to believe were buried beneath its ruins.

THE SPANISH FEVER.

A Protest Against the Admission of Texas Cattle Into Illinois.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Having been a constant reader of your very valuable paper for many years, and wishing to promote the general good and prosperity of our great and growing State, I would call the attention of farmers and cattle growers to the following facts:

While at Centralia, yesterday, I saw a very long train of stock cars filled with Texas and Indiana oxen on their way to Iroquois County, there to be fattened on the rich prairies, and I learned that there were in the lot fourteen hundred head of old, worn-out oxen, bringing the Spanish fever with them. A writer in the Missouri *Democrat* has described this disease as contagious, and says that it causes the destruction of our home cattle wherever these Texas cattle are taken.

I enclose the article taken from the *Democrat*, fully explaining the great evil of bringing these cattle into our midst.

D. L. EMERSON.

NEVADA, Mo., April 28.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I see in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 14th instant, a communication from which I learn that a member of the Committee on Live Stock, in the St. Louis Board of Trade, proposes the virtual annulling of the law in relation to the driving of Texas and Indian cattle through Missouri. The writer of the article alluded to, objects to this move, and well he might if he be true to Southwest Missouri, and honest and wise.

I feel bound to believe that a member of the Trade Board knows nothing about the "Spanish fever"—nothing about its ruinous influences upon the leading interest of this wide pasture region—nothing about the future interest of St. Louis in the premises—nothing about his duty in this connection.

Let those who wish to learn what this Spanish fever is, and how it affects the prosperity of Missouri as a farming State, come out from Sedalia to the southern boundary of our State and question the people about the matter; and, after they have done this, let them question themselves about what they have seen, and here is just what they would report, if they reported the truth:

1. Southwest Missouri is a natural pasture region rather than a favored agricultural one; that it is hardly equalled in stock-raising facilities by any region in the limits of the United States.

2. The "Spanish fever" is fatal to this leading interest. Facts broadcast all over the country prove this—facts that cannot be ignored. The people have seen for themselves; they can therefore testify from experience. Everywhere can be learned that the passing of Texas cattle through this region is followed, in the warm months, in every instance by the appearance of a disease in home cattle, and that great mortality among them is the consequence; that this disease follows only in the wake and along the trails of these Texas droves. This disease is called "Spanish fever."

Upon these two counts, fortified as they are by nature and experience, with so many other consequent facts, vital to the best interest of so many Missourians, we are ready to try the case.

Now let the St. Louis Board of Trade be referred to the witnesses here cited: The county itself and men who know what they relate.

Be it remembered, that Southwestern Missouri is in Missouri; that cattle can be raised here by thousands upon thousands, as well as in Texas. The question is only a matter of preference which shall have the fostering influence of Missouri's Legislature.

And be it further remembered, that no opportunity to make money is so potent here as that of buying Texas cattle, and growing and fattening them in this region.

But, two considerations stand in the way of this enterprise. I will state them:

1. It would drive farmers away *from*, rather than invite them *to*, those new countries. Remember the "plague."

2. It would not only do this, but it would turn our Missouri cattle into the wolves' bellies. The "plague" gain.

I defy any one to arrive at any other conclusion, if he would follow logical deductions and yield to facts! Which? This is the one [illegible] future interests, I shall be sorry to suffer with its members the consequence of a misguided judgment.

Why have Texas cattle become pets with certain men? Why have they grown into demand?

When the reader can fully understand the art and profit of *stampeding*, he can answer the first question—when he remembers that this wide cattle garden was left desolate by the war, all our cattle killed or run off, and that there has been no time since to replenish—he will be prepared to answer the other. But give us a little time and efficient protection, and we will be up to call with improved herds, as much superior to Texas breeds as a plump Chester is to a porcupine. But time-serving men can't see the point. They would drown the sun upon an August day—throw the clouds into the sea in April.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Poetic New York Reporter Describes the Last Moments of Joe Coburn.

Cincinnati Telegram to the New York World.

It was a pleasant, old-fashioned room, with wood fire burning and gilding the brass andiron with a ruby-colored glow, and the quiet steady-faced clock ticking monotonously. The old farm-house looked out upon a forest. The rain beat in blasts against the window-panes, and the fresh scent of the odorous spring flowers filled the room. Afar off the broad Ohio, turbid and muddy, covered with steam craft, their paddles splashing and fuming at the stern of each vessel, like many monsters enraged. Indiana on one hand, with its rich but rugged-looking soil thickly studded with farm-houses, all of a uniform shape; on the other side Kentucky's green tobacco and potato fields, and at our feet the champaign of Ohio, rolling, and covered with crazy-looking worm fences. It was 11 o'clock of Wednesday, May 27, a day to be remembered by boxers. We were in the State of Indiana, county of Dearborn, five persons in the room, an old lady of four score quilting, Joe Coburn, the model gladiator; Jim Cusick, his second in all his ring fights; renowned Charley Earl, another second, bearded like a pard, to the eyes, and your correspondent. "Yes," said the toothless dame as she picked up, one by one, the strings of rags; "1830 is a long time ago; a long time ago. Yes, indeed, I was a young gal then; a young gal, and pretty, too, I tell yes." Coburn sat bent up in a corner of the room, a short jacket covering him from the loins up, a heavy mixed white cloth breeches with brown spots adorning his legs, and his hands covered with a black preparation intended to harden them. His deep black eyes shone out on a face carved in excellent profile, and cut with the regularity of an old marble, the nose strong, bold and prominent, the lips closed firmly, the chin Mosaic, yet full and rounded, and the throat set with a Farnese poise, the arms filling the sleeves with ample and rounded swell, and the thighs wide, branching like giant tree trunks a man not to be snuffed or "sneezed" at, in the common parlance, and who has a big job, perhaps the biggest of all his life, before him to-day. Cusick, who is called a "square" man by the roughs, sits in an oaken chair, his body thrown back, his head in the palm of his hand, and now and then he nods forward, fatigued after his tramps during the last two days, which have been drowsy with the breath of the hot summer air. Earl looks at the lemons prepared for the fight with anxious eyes, and is, no doubt, thinking of how much compressed blood they will be made to wash away in the coming fight. "Yes," said the old lady, "when I was a gal things was different. We come, I mean our folks come, from Pennsylvany, and I was a good-looking gal, then."

"Reporter," said Coburn, breaking in on the old lady's monologue, "d'ye see that knuckle?" indicating the fore-joint of the fore finger on the right hand, which looked broken and out of place.

We looked and saw the broken knuckle.

"A bad fore-finger to get in a fight with, Joe," said the writer, looking into the depth of Joe's eyes.

"Yes," said Coburn, "I broke it two weeks ago. Nevermind, I'll have to do the best I can with it. It's all I have got. Go down, Earl, to the station and see if things are all right for a fight."

The bearded second went down to the station of Cold Spring, two miles off, in a very unhealthy looking Indiana buggy, and came back looking a little excited; said he:

"Mickey Coburn is in the ring, and has been fighting for some time with Patsey Sheppard. There's less than a million of people here, that all."

"Is Mickey fighting? The little sucker, what's he doing that for? How is it going through?"

And the bearded second declared that Mickey was warming him fine.

"Let's get ready," said Joe, impatiently. "I'll rub ye down," said Cusick, "will ye take the plaster?"

"No, I don't want it," said Coburn. "I'll be strong enough when the time comes. I kin lick him." And forthwith he stripped naked as when he was born, and the rubbing commenced, just as a Thracian might have undergone it before going to meet the Numidian or Lybian beasts of the arena, more than eighteen hundred years ago, under Augustus or Tiberius. First he was wiped well with crash towels, and then Cusick rubbed olive oil into every pore of his waist, soft body to keep out the cold.

"Stick it in me hair, too," said Coburn; and Cusick stuck it in his hair, which was quite short and bristling. I felt Joe's arms and the flesh on his body, and it did not seem his hard enough for a heavy fight, but the mode of that man's trunk was the most perfect I ever saw. It looked like an antique marble.

All now being prepared, Coburn clothed himself in [illegible] fighting knee-breeches and white stockings, for the fight. In looking at this man I could see that he was too thin in the neck and under the arms. His flesh, too, was a too soft, and the face careworn, although the eyes of the man were bright and full of fight. The bearded second now selected half a dozen lemons, a bottle of port wine, a paper, five bottles of brandy, two sponges and towels, and [illegible]

ly, under swaying and gnarled branches, and across a foaming and noisy creek, or run, the old rumble-down vehicle rolled, and then up another muddy road and all this time the rain poured in bucketsful. Stopping at a frame house Cusick asked the writer to borrow a pale to hold the blood, which was done. After ascending the brow of the hill we came in sight of the ring in an open green plateau covered with the long, bluish grass of the Western country. The footing is slippery and wet, and the rain still pours downward. Every blast of wind brings pailsful down from the foliage of the lofty trees, and Cusick keeps one thought in his mind all the time, "Joe is but 144 pounds weight, five feet nine and a half inches high, and McCoole is 206 pounds in weight, and six feet one and a half inches high." These are, indeed, great odds to deal with.

ARREST OF COBURN.

As the wagon which carries Cæsar and his fortunes arrive within two hundred feet of the ring, a hard looking fellow, who announces himself as Colwood, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, steps forward and says:

"Mr. Coburn, I know you and want you; you are my prisoner."

Coburn makes a peculiar motion, which being observed by the officer, he draws forth from his pocket something which to my eyes looked very much like a six-shooter, and says:

"I have got a warrant for you, Mr. Coburn. It's no use. You will not resist law. Step down."

"How is this?" says Coburn; "what am I arrested for?"

At the same moment Colwood takes hold of Coburn's hand and helps him out of the wagon. A half dozen horsemen rushed around Colwood to assist him, pulling out dangerous-looking six-shooters to enforce his act. Before the most of the roughs can hear or see anything, Coburn is hurried away to Lawrenceburg jail, and the nice little game is up for the present.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

Batteries Ordered to the Front—Three Thousand Men to be Sent to St. Johns—The Volunteers Under Arms—Frightened Volunteer Officers Sending in their Resignations—Gunboats Patrolling the River.

MONTREAL, May 30.

The utmost consternation and alarm prevail among the authorities and people here. Last night, despatches were received by the General commanding, conveying information of the gathering of a considerable body of men at Buffalo, and another body at St. Albans. As the result, telegrams were sent to Toronto to call out the volunteers at a moment's notice, and a battery of the royal artillery was at once ordered to the front. Barracks for the accommodation of 3,000 men have been erected at St. Johns. The volunteers along the front have been under arms all day in expectation of a Fenian invasion. Two companies of the city guard left this afternoon for St. Johns. The number of Fenians at St. Albans is said to be 300. They are described as powerful men and orderly. They are not uniformed, but it is understood that uniforms are to be sent from Boston, and that the necessary arms are in the hands of Irish farmers. A seizure of blasting fuse was made at one of the lower wharves here last night. A man who had the case in charge ran away upon being interrogated, after endeavoring to stab a policeman. The government refuse to divulge particulars. The authorities are very reticent. A rumor has got abroad to the effect that many of the volunteers are Fenians, and that they have been ordered by O'Neill to fire upon their officers whenever an engagement commences.

SCARED VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 29.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the volunteers at certain provisions of the new Militia bill. It is understood that a number of officers have sent in their resignations, but the Adjutant General declined to submit them to His Excellency the Governor General at a moment when the country is threatened with danger.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE RIVER.

OTTAWA, May 29.

Gunboats have been despatched to patrol the river in the neighborhood of Prescott and Kingston.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE ON ACCOUNT OF THE ANTICIPATED RAID.

MONTREAL, May 30.

Trade is dull this week, and orders from the country lighter than usual, probably in consequence of Fenian rumors.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.

BUFFALO, May 29.

The British gunboat Britomarte went ashore at Windmill Point, almost opposite this city, at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon. Notwithstanding the prohibition by the Canadian Government of the circulation of the *Fenian Volunteer* in the Dominion, the regular issue of that paper and five hundred extra copies were sent to Canada from this city, and according to a previous public boast of the publishers, copies were placed on the Capitol steps at Ottawa, and on the streets in other cities.

A SCARE AT PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, May 29.

Some excitement has been caused in this town by the alleged discovery of disaffection among the British soldiers in garrison here. Four men deserted last night and went over to Ogdensburg; one of them was induced to come aboard the ferry boat, and was captured at the landing on this side.

FEARS OF THE CANADIANS.

From the Toronto Leader, May 28.

A good deal is being said just now about the possibility of another Fenian invasion, and a "Fenian fair" in progress at Buffalo is looked upon as an indication of the intention of the ruffians again to trouble us. Of course, it is well to be prepared for anything that may happen, but we do not believe there is much [illegible] profligacy and their nights in threatening destruction to England and this country. They have neither money nor material to make a raid on any formidable scale, and they must know that in any case that the result of a movement like that of 1866 would be only disastrous to themselves. The government, however, is justified in taking all needful precautions to meet with promptitude any aggressive step that may be made. It would be to blame were it to do otherwise; but the disposition of forces which it may choose to make should cause no alarm in the community. There is no ground for any other feeling than that of security and confidence.

Telegrams in Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL, May 27.

It is reported that two hundred men of the Thirtieth Rifles have received orders to be ready to march to the frontier at a moment's notice. Major General Russell is not to leave the country at present. Though military and militia authorities are all on the alert, those connected with the latter, who ought to be well informed, do not seem apprehensive of serious trouble.

OTTAWA, May 27.

Adjutant General McDougall, Sir Charles Windham and Colonel Wolseley, were to-day at a point between Lancaster and Cornwall, where it is anticipated the Fenians may attempt to make a landing from the south side of the St. Lawrence, in order to examine the position with a view to provide means of defence should the exigency arise.

THE HELENA HORROR.

Forty Persons Poisoned by Arsenic Introduced into Ice Cream.

From the Helena (Ark.) Clarion, May 21.

Our town was thrown into a considerable state of alarm on Monday morning last, by the report that a large number of persons had been poisoned. The nature and similarity of the symptoms of those who were attacked at once suggested to the physicians that a poison had been administered to all by the same agency, and inquiry led to the information that all of these persons had eaten ice cream the evening previous, at the Magnolia Garden. No case having occurred except among those who had visited the garden on that evening, and all who did, and ate of the ice cream being affected alike, afforded an explanation of the mystery. The first taken sick were some of the members of Mr. Wygant's family about two o'clock on Monday morning, and in a few hours between thirty and forty persons were seized with similar symptoms—some very violent. All the physicians in town were actively engaged during the day, and for several hours several cases were deemed extremely critical; but we are glad to report that, so far, no death has occurred, and that all are probably out of danger. Various views and surmises have been expressed, and the doctors themselves have disagreed as to the cause. Some assert that it is from arsenic, and others ascribe it to the copper vessel in which the cream was made. It is a subject which should be investigated by authority. Although it may be conceded to be true that it proceeded from carelessness in preparing the cream in unclean vessels, still, under a regular legal investigation, facts might be elicited that we know not now of. The endangering the lives of so many ought not to pass unnoticed by the lawful authorities.

LATER.—Since writing the above we have learned that on the next morning a quantity of the same cream was sent to Mrs. Singleton's school, and all who partook of it are suffering from the effects of poison. And further, that the physicians have applied tests to satisfy them that the poisonous ingredient of the cream was arsenic. We learn this morning that some of the parties are in a suffering and dangerous condition. In the name of those suffering citizens, and of the safety of the public health, we urge a legal investigation of the affair by the Mayor.

Destructive Conflagration in Canton, Illinois.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register, May 30.

About half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Charles Smith, who slept in the row of buildings which were destroyed, discovered a flickering light shining into his room, and he immediately proceeded to ascertain the cause. He found a fire burning slowly in the rear of George Black's store, and immediately against the building occupied by Ross & Walker, which extended beyond that of Black's. He raised an alarm, and immediately directed his efforts to extinguishing the fire. Could he have had the help of three or four persons when he first discovered the fire, it is his opinion that it could have been extinguished. But the fire appeared to soon communicate with the interior of the building, and with a large can of kerosene oil which stood in close proximity to where the fire commenced.

The flames spread rapidly to the south end of the row of buildings. Between the burning buildings and the magnificent brick residence of J. G. Graham there was a space of only about twenty-five feet. The buildings burned were old and dry, and consisted wholly of wood, and in consequence the heat was intense. The residence of Mr. Graham caught fire in many places. A line was formed for water, and, braving the intense heat, a number mounted the roof and succeeded in subduing the flames and keeping the fire in check.

The row of buildings was two stories in height, and was divided into five stores upon the ground floor, as follows: The first or corner store was occupied by Ross & Walker as a grocery and provision store. Their loss is about $2,000; insured for $1,000. The building was owned by Thos. Norton, whose loss is probably $1,800; no insurance.

The second story of this building was occupied by Stevens & Murphy as a law office, and by Dr. Cooper as an office. The law books of the former were saved, but several of their papers were lost. Dr. Cooper was burned out at the *Register* fire two months since, and consequently had but little in his office. His books and furniture were saved.

The next store was occupied by George A. Black as a grocery, confectionery and [illegible]

drug store of Dr. F. C. Ross. Amount of stock destroyed, about $3,000; insurance, $1,500.

The second story was occupied by Wm. Seavey, photographer. His loss is about $300, no insurance. The building was owned by George Wyckoff, of Chicago, and was not insured.

The next building was owned by John N. Olds, and the first floor was occupied by him as a grocery and provision store. A part of his goods were saved. He had an insurance upon the building of $1,000, and upon the goods of $1,000. His loss, over and above his insurance, is about $1,000.

In the second store was the millinery rooms of Mrs. A. B. Smith, a portion of which was occupied by Miss Clara Ross, a dressmaker. Miss Ross had her sewing machine and some other articles saved, but dresses, &c., were burned to the value of $1,100. Mrs. Smith's loss is about $1,200; insurance, $800.

The next and last building destroyed was owned and occupied by Amos Smith, hardware merchant. His stock amounted to over $16,000. He had an insurance of $[illegible] on the building, and $4,000 upon his stock. His warehouses in the rear, filled with stoves, iron, &c., were destroyed. His loss, over and above his insurance, is estimated at $8,000.

The residence, furniture, fences, &c., of Mr. Graham was injured to the amount of about $1,500, part of which is covered by insurance.

THE PATROON OF ALBANY.

Feudalism in America—A Curious History.

From the Newark Advertiser of the 29th.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patroon of Albany, died yesterday in that city, in the 80th year of his age. His death is interesting, principally because he, with his estate, was one of the last vestiges of feudalism, and of the old relation of lord and vassal in the United States.

In 1630, and subsequently, Killiaen Van Rensselaer purchased land in the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange, now Albany, forming a tract of twenty-four miles in breadth by forty-eight in length. This estate was ceded upon the old conditions of the feudal tenure. His lord and master was known as the Patroon; was entailed upon the successive eldest sons and nearest of kin. The system of tenantry was that which prevailed over Europe at the time, and which still exists on the "Manor of Rensselaerwyck."

The tenant was almost a vassal, belonging to the soil. His lease ran, in some cases, "while trees grow and waters run;" in others for ninety-nine years; and in others still, for two or three lives. The rent was not to be paid in money, but in tribute. Each year the tenant was to deliver at the mills of the Patroon so many bushels of wheat, etc., and at his kitchen door, hat in hand, so many chickens and eggs, and so much of each of the various kinds of farm produce. At the time the terms were liberal, and even generous. The tenants knew no other mode of life. The Lord of the Manor was the object of their highest veneration, and a happier, more stupid set of people never lived than those who dwelt upon the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. The happiness has long since departed. The stupidity, in part, remains. Yet there was never any unkindness on the part of the Patroon. He was moderate in hard times, and in all money matters; but exacted a subservience and homage of deference which, however suited to colonial times, became decidedly unfashionable after the era of the American Republic. Men who vote expect that office holders shall take off their hats.

However, the estate went on. The courts sustained the leases, and no serious trouble occurred, until twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the tenants found themselves discontented. The old formalities had died out with the advancing democracy of the age, but the manner of paying the rent was troublesome and childish. Even when this was to a large extent compromised, tenants insisted that the land, on which they and their ancestors had lived for two centuries, belonged to them by right of long holding; that the whole tenure of the Patroon was anti-republican, unsuited to the age, a vestige of feudality, and a general nuisance, which ought to be removed. The cry of "Down with the rent" was raised. Tenants refused to pay in any shape. Sheriffs who went out to levy upon property to enforce the collection of the Patroon's legal claims came back with fewer clothes and more tar and feathers than they had when they started. Now and then an officer was killed, yet all the time the Patroon was legally right. Finally, a Mr. Philip Church, from Allegany County, New York, appeared upon the scene. Through him a reconciliation was effected; just how we do not know, but we imagine that he farmed the entire estate, and made generous concessions to the tenants. So the Manor of Rensselaerwyck was saved, and the "anti-rent war" was ended.

Of the succession of Patroons, Stephen, who died yesterday, was the sixth in lineal descent. Up to the Revolutionary War none of the Van Rensselaers seem to have been conspicuous, aside from their wealth and dignity. In that crisis of the nation, Stephen, the fifth (and father of him who died yesterday), was too young to take a part. He was a student at Princeton, and was removed thence to Harvard, on account of the proximity of the British army, a fact which shows the republican sentiment of the family. After the Revolutionary War he served in many offices, was one of the fathers of the Erie Canal, served with gallantry in the war of 1812, endowed the Rensselaer Institute, and died, as even rich men must, in 1839, at the age of seventy-five.

His successor, the subject of this sketch, had enough on his hands to manage his refractory tenants, who were just then getting troublesome, without taking any part in public affairs. His death has no especial moral; but his estate and—as the prayer—anomaly in our political institutions worthy of some remark. His warfare of life was the "Anti Rent War;" his only enemies were the "Indians," as the disguised anti-renters were called. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Vote in the New School General Assembly on Reunion.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Correspondence May 29, of the New York Evening Post.

At about ten o'clock Dr. Patterson took the floor, and after a brief preface of personal explanation, proceeded to read a speech written with care, arguing the whole case now under discussion.

Several members demanded the floor upon Dr. Patterson's conclusion, and Dr. Skinner was first recognized. He desired a vote to be taken at once, as Dr. Patterson had exhausted and sustained his side of the case.

Before this could be regularly seconded, the Rev. W. T. Eva, of Philadelphia, rose and was allowed the floor. He desired, as the alternate of Albert Barnes, detained from this assembly only by ill health and delicacy of feeling on this very matter, to express the earnest desire that dissenting members might have some means of placing themselves upon the record, and then upon sustaining the basis as a whole. To this end he offered the following amendment to Dr. Hickok's report, which was readily seconded:

Resolved, That the vote be taken by yeas and nays, so that any member may have the privilege of expressing his dissent from any article of the proposed terms of union, and that dissent shall be entered upon the records of the assembly.

Dr. Prentiss obtained the floor with some difficulty, and after taking exception to some statements of what he otherwise commended as the able and exhaustive speech of Dr. Patterson, moved the following amendment:

"The undersigned, members of the General Assembly, sincerely desirous of securing the adoption of the report now before us as nearly unanimously as possible, respectfully ask that this statement be entered upon the records of the assembly:

"1. That by article tenth of the proposed basis of union we agree to concede, for the future, a right which some of us do not believe to have heretofore existed.

"2. That some of us sincerely believe that no such right or power ought to be demanded for the presbyteries, or exercised by them, but we make this concession to the views of our brethren as a sacrifice of our own views and preferences to the sacred and precious cause of Presbyterian union."

A good deal of parliamentary questioning here ensued until fifteen minutes before one o'clock, when silence was obtained, and amidst the deepest anxiety the roll was called for the explanatory vote. According to the plan adopted, no commissioner now voted informally upon the adoption of the recommendation of the basis by Dr. Hickok's committee excepting those who object to some article of the Basis as proposed and understood. These were thirty-eight votes cast, of whom all but five were "aye," dissenting from the tenth article.

The vote was then taken *viva voce*, as agreed, upon the report of the Committee of Nine, recommending the approval and the sending down to the presbyteries of the report of the Committee of Fifteen. Three persons besides Mr. Wight asked to be excused from voting, and leave was granted by a separate vote on each case. These were the Rev. Messrs. R. W. Patterson, D. D., and Arthur Swazey of Chicago, and Elder Richard Edwards of Pittsburgh. With these exceptions all the members of the General Assembly rose to affirm this approval of the basis of union. The result was greeted with an involuntary burst of applause from commissioners and spectators. The presbyteries will now vote at their regular fall meetings upon it, and thereafter, if it be adopted, there will remain nothing but the formal ceremonies of dissolving the separate assemblies at their meetings next year, and the constitution of the new United Assembly.

NASBY AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A Lecture on Democracy.

JOHN COWS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State of Kentucky,) May 25, 1868.

I wuz at Chicago one day, and that one day satisfied me. My ears wuz stunned with roars for Grant; whichever way I turned my eyes I saw nothing but Grant badges and Grant medals; the bands wuz all playin the Star Spangled Banner and sich, and even the street organ grinders hed attooned their lyres to the same Ablishun melodies.

On my arrival I askt a vicious boy (wich I knowd wuz Dimekratic, from the fact that his little shirt wood hev hung out uv his lil the pants ef he'd hed any shirt), ef he cood show me where the Ablishun Convenshun wuz a holdin itself.

"Certainly I kin, my old buffer," sed he. "It's in that yere bildin," pintin, ez he spok, to a rather gorgus edifice with a steeple to it.

I entered it, and wuz surprised, not only at the fewness uv the delegates on the floor, but at their pecoolyer appearance. They didn't look like delegates to any convenshun I hed ever attended. Their noses wasn't uv the color I hed bin accustomed to. They wuz all solemn looking chaps with gold spectacles, black coats, high foreheads and white neckerchers. "Is this," thot I to myself, "the uniform delegates wear to Republikin convenshuns?"

At this pint I turned to a man sitting beside me, and in an undertone askt wich wuz ahead on the last ballot, Colfax or Wade?

"Sir," sed he, "are you a Johnson Postmaster?"

"I am," sed I, defiantly. "How did ye determine that fact?"

"By your breath," sed he. "Your mistaken in the place, my frend. This is a Methodist Conference."

That wicked and perverse boy had intentionally deceived me.

Unable to obtain admission into the Opera House, I whiled away the rest [illegible] the delegates [illegible]

buat, I retired into a friendly [illegible] Dennis O'Shaughnessey, and at his hospitable bar solaced myself with those [illegible] uv Kentucky sustenance.

There wuz no sich thing [illegible] sens uv Chicago wich I naturally [illegible]. The s'loon keepers, wich in remembrance uv the Democratic Convenshun [illegible] made extra preparashuns, wuz [illegible] and disappointed. Their places [illegible] the occasion, wuz sad and lonely. [illegible] an entire absence uv that gentle [illegible] to me is so pleasin, there wuz none [illegible] generous noses and faces lighted up [illegible] radiance born uv the bar wich I [illegible] customed to. No, Chicago wuz [illegible].

Its the last Republican convenshun [illegible] ever attend. The idea uv a convenshun [illegible] in the same city with a convenshun [illegible] idea uv minglin pollitics with religion [illegible] there be conference in Noo York in [illegible]? Methinks not, unless indeed my [illegible] should decide to hold one.

On my return we wuz a settin in [illegible] a discussin the nominashuns. Deekin Pogram wuz indignant, "Good Heavens [illegible] he with horror in his sainted face, "[illegible] be that men [illegible] nashnel views [illegible] offer sich a insult to Kentucky ez to nominate sich a man ez Grant, who [illegible] hand, devastatid her fertile fields and [illegible] the bodies uv her noble sons who [illegible] his advance mountins high? Kin it be [illegible]?"

"Easy, Deekin," replied I, "[illegible] mildly! Don't take poishen [illegible] ain't improbable that we may hev to nominate Hancock, or some other soljer. In that event—but I've sed enuff."

"Well, at all evence," sed the Deekin, "its a most hoomiliatin thing to hev [illegible] in our faces a infamous propositin [illegible] debt inkurred in a infamous attempt to [illegible] joogate us—to pledge our labor to pay [illegible] debt unconstitooshnally inkurred, and [illegible]."

"Deekin," sed I, "yoor zeel I do admire, but yoor reely indiscreet. It may be found necessary in order to carry Noo York to nominate Belmont's man, who [illegible] pledged to this very thing. Go [illegible] slow."

"Well, however that may be, it's a [illegible] shame to throw into Kentucky's [illegible] Abolishnist—two uv em in fact—and [illegible]."

"Deekin," (I spoke this time [illegible]) "yoor very indiscreet to-day. It's possible, and I may say probable, that that [illegible] patriot, Chief Justis Chase, who has [illegible] fritefal Ablishnist, and who, of her [illegible] for obvus reasons, make us swaller [illegible] beginin a porshen uv his heresies, may be our candidate. Say nothing. [illegible] you'l hev to take back."

Feelin that rite here wuz a [illegible] chance for an improvin discourse [illegible] racher, objicks and aims uv Dimocrisy, [illegible] opened out onto em.

"Dimocrisy," I remarkt, "is distinguished cheefly for its elasticity in adaptin [illegible] to ends. One wood suppose that Post Office is its cheef end. In one sense it is. Dimocrisy is willin to sacrifice anything [illegible] her for Post Offis. It mite raise Deekin Pogram's ire to reject the nominashun uv [illegible] cock, on akkount uv his sla'eries, or [illegible] mont's candidate on akkount uv his [illegible] on payin off the Nashnel debt, or Chase [illegible] hez been in his day suspected of bein [illegible] with Ablishinism. But my brethring [illegible] be remembered that success is the main [illegible] jick. Success is wat Bascom wants, that [illegible] in continyood in offis, may hev the [illegible] pay for the likker I consoom, and to [illegible] necessity uv bein continyoosly [illegible] chalk it down, which practis he [illegible] gustin, and one wich greatly increases [illegible] bors. Captain McPelter wants success [illegible] he may continyoo to hev Assessors, Collectors and Revenoo offisers with [illegible] vide the profits uv the $2.00 tax on the [illegible] key he makes, and Deekin Pogram [illegible] cess that he may hev his [illegible] least that he may hev the privilege [illegible] em for $4 per month, deductin [illegible] day for each day's absence, without [illegible] row officer or other military [illegible] about to molest or make afraid. [illegible] the mass piel, and of Hancock [illegible] walk ye in it—of Chase or Seymour [illegible] way, walk yoo ditto, for with either [illegible] men all these thi gs we'll hev. When [illegible] come to us they leave ther former [illegible] hind.

"But methinks I hear one say, Hancock [illegible] soljer, Seymour's anti-repudiator, and Chase a Ablishnist! Wat uv that? They may [illegible] wat they like when they go into office [illegible] Ablishen with us fetches em [illegible]. Kin you tech pitch and not be defiled? [illegible] Cowan and Dixon wuz Ablishnists. When they split from Ablishinism—they [illegible] they fall into our embraces—they [illegible] satisfactory Democrats ez I cood wish [illegible] road down is a easy one to [illegible]. It's easier to slide than to climb, which is the reason why so many more [illegible] damned than saved. Democracy, like [illegible] com's new likker, holds a man when [illegible] him. Johnson wuz a good enuf Ablishnist till he called onto us for help, and [illegible] wuz lost. Let Chase stay with us [illegible] and he'd forgit all his old ideas, [illegible] shood yoo poke that silver pitcher [illegible] the niggers give him at Cincinnati, [illegible] fendin a fugitive, and he'd swear [illegible] he never saw it—only differin from [illegible] that he'd stick to it. And there [illegible] back, for the principal ones. They [illegible] kind o' drives em deeper and deeper, [illegible] finally are worse than ez the they [illegible] wuz uv us. Let us, my brethrin, [illegible] any help we kin git. Let it come [illegible] shape and from any source, it'll finally [illegible] flate to us and be uv us. Remember [illegible] Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon [illegible] they started at Philadelphia, that they [illegible] cood go into the ranks uv the Dimocrisy [illegible] year they wuz makin speeches for us [illegible] nection."

Ez I concluded my remarks, my [illegible] agreed that it wuz safe to take [illegible] cood git from the enemy, and we [illegible] feelin that whatever other [illegible] the Corners wuz safe. Wat [illegible] though, that the Ablishnists nominate [illegible] a man for Vice President so [illegible] wuz. Ef he's elected he'll serve out [illegible] sure.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

A Ritualistic Victory in the New Jersey Episcopal Convention.

From the New York Express, May [illegible].

The Ritualistic party in the [illegible] Church achieved a remarkable victory yesterday, in the New Jersey Diocesan Convention—and the fact is worth noting, [illegible] other sign of the remarkable progress [illegible] branch of the Church towards "[illegible]ment."

In his annual charge to the clergy, Bishop (Odenheimer) took the "high" possible ground. He counselled [illegible] to the canon laws, as embodying the [illegible] God. He also denounced the growing tendency to argue the abstract merits [illegible] law, instead of readily submitting to [illegible] was understood to refer to the Tyng [illegible]. This stirred up the Evangelical (or [illegible] Church) party to a demonstration in the [illegible] direction, which took the form of a series of resolutions, of which the following [illegible] most remarkable:

Resolved, That this convention deplores [illegible] troduction of said changes in the manner [illegible] shipping God, by whatever ancient precedent, any other Church the same may have been [illegible] nized, and whatever their intrinsic merits, [illegible] pressing its fervent hope that the same [illegible] cease from among us.

Resolved, That among the practices to [illegible] allusion is made, this convention will [illegible] larize the following: Bowing at the [illegible] Jesus at other times than when occurring [illegible] Creed; kneeling, especially to the east [illegible] Communion-table when making [illegible] praise to Almighty God, or to any person [illegible] Holy Trinity; intoning the prayers of the [illegible] singing any portion of the Liturgy which [illegible] brics do not expressly permit to be sung; [illegible] by any minister not a bishop of any [illegible] garments or decorations in divine [illegible] excepting the gown, surplice, stole and [illegible] the use of Communion-tables [illegible] any manner so as more to resemble an altar [illegible] table; the placing of crosses, or crucifixes [illegible] upon, or of candles or candlesticks, or [illegible] coverings as part of the ornaments [illegible] thereof; the intentional elevation of the [illegible] Wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; [illegible] use of incense; the practice of crossing [illegible] one; ceremonial processions immediately [illegible] after or during divine worship; and [illegible] acts, intentional postures and conduct [illegible] bration of divine worship which tend to [illegible] same resemble, in outward seeming, the Church of Rome.

After an animated debate, the [illegible] were rejected by the following [illegible] vote:

Against.....
For.....
Majority.....
Majority for the Ritualists over all.....

Resolutions of the Albany (N. Y.) Republicans.

The Republicans of Albany, N. Y. [illegible] splendid ratification meeting on [illegible] evening last. Hon. Thomas W. O[illegible] sided, assisted by one hundred and [illegible] Presidents, made up of the very [illegible] that city. Speeches were made by [illegible] Lyman Tremaine, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Hon. Martin I. [illegible]. The following excellent resolutions, [illegible] others, were passed:

Resolved, That as labor is the [illegible] wealth, we would encourage it by [illegible] for in a sound currency; while [illegible] would deprecate an increase of [illegible] would wait for the cooperation [illegible] before incurring the hazard of a [illegible] tempt to force a resumption of specie [illegible]. Believing, however, that we are called [illegible] apply every sure remedy for existing [illegible] cially if the remedy is apparent and [illegible] trenches upon disputed questions [illegible].

Resolved, That to this end we [illegible] Congress that the National Currency [illegible] amended as to give to the Western and [illegible] States a more equal and fair participation [illegible] benefits, and that the legal reserve [illegible] locks up nearly two hundred millions [illegible] repealed, to the end that this vast sum, [illegible] less and unavailable, may be liberated [illegible] to the aid of the industry and business [illegible] nation.

The Southern Illinois Educational Convention.

The Southern Illinois Educational Convention of County Superintendents, school officers, teachers, and friends of [illegible] which is to meet at Carbondale, Wednesday afternoon, June 24, will be addressed by several distinguished educational [illegible]. A Southern Illinois Educational Association will be formed; the necessity of a [illegible] Illinois Normal University and other [illegible] of vital importance will be discussed [illegible] attending will be returned by the [illegible] free. Programmes will be sent [illegible] nouncing all the particulars. Let [illegible] general rally of Egypt in the [illegible] cation.

COMMITTEE ON P[illegible]

Appalling Tragedy at Cavendish.

The Bellows Falls Times of Friday [illegible] following details of the fearful death [illegible] women by drowning at Cavendish, Vt., [illegible] day evening last, the general particulars [illegible] which sad event we have already [illegible].

"Mrs. Albina Knights, wife of [illegible] and Miss Ellen M. Cary, both [illegible] Fulton's woolen mill, proposed [illegible] crossing the mill pond in a boat, [illegible] high and the current strong from [illegible] over the dam. Being ready to start, [illegible] other friends to ride with them, [illegible] refused, but finally seated [illegible] the attempt. They did not, however, [illegible] fears of their friends, and [illegible] waving their handkerchiefs in [illegible] 'good bye' to those on shore. [illegible] one of the most painful [illegible] ever occurred in Vermont. They [illegible] short distance when it was [illegible] current was carrying them [illegible] not appear to notice it. [illegible] approached the dam till Miss Cary [illegible] out of the boat. The stream [illegible] ately carried her over. [illegible] in the boat, and [illegible] plunge, seemed to [illegible] over carrying her to [illegible] [illegible] into the bottom of the [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Rebel Machinery to Intimidate Radicals—The Ku-Klux Klan—A Tennessee Railroad Monopoly—The Railroad between Nashville and Knoxville—Colored Schools.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

This secret society comprises about all the rampant portion of conservatism, or, more properly, rebellism, in the State of Tennessee, and so when the Ku-Klux are quiet the State is comparatively undisturbed, and, *per contra*, when they are active in carrying out the plans of their conclave, we have enough of terrorism. It is now no longer a matter of conjecture concerning the extent and organization of this society. Thousands of young men are eager and active members, and the conclave is fast settling down into a permanent and powerful institution—powerful because it is in the hands of skilful and cautious leaders. The next Presidential and Gubernatorial canvass will probably show this monster in all its malignity.

THE TENNESSEE & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Nashville is a railroad centre of considerable importance. Five railroads already terminate in our city, and vigorous efforts have been made for months past to secure the construction of still another great avenue of travel. Strange as it may seem, the so-long contemplated road from Nashville to Knoxville, and the one which should have been first constructed, is the last which is to come into actual realization. From this city to the chief town of East Tennessee is 190 miles. The great route projected to fill this missing link and open up a mighty avenue of trade, will pass through some of the most beautiful country in the South—fertile and with a climate and scenery unsurpassed. It will also tap the great mineral regions in the mountains of Roane, Cumberland and Morgan Counties, rich in iron, zinc, copper, lead and coal. For the building of this road the State has made a heavy appropriation, and all the counties through which it is to pass have subscribed their quota. Davidson County, by a popular ballot of the people, subscribed to-day $300,000. The line has been surveyed, estimates have been made, and the work will be commenced on it at once, starting from Nashville. Five thousand laborers will be at work on the road in this county and in Wilson County before a month shall have passed away.

No railroad corporation in the United States is more grasping and ambitious than the Louisville & Nashville, and it knows nothing which does not look to the aggrandizement of its northern terminus. Nashville merchants are oppressed by the most exorbitant freight tariff, and by the leasing of the Memphis and Clarksville Road, the road from Bowling Green to this city is made a simple branch. The amended charter of the Louisville & Nashville Road recently passed, gives the company power to issue $8,000,000 of bonds to buy up and extend its connections. The people of Louisville now look around them with eager and grasping eyes. The Knoxville & Nashville Road will give Nashville a direct route to the Atlantic and will prove of immense value to the State of Tennessee and her now dull and lonesome capital. And one of the most prominent advantages will be the effectual checkmating of the Louisville road.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The educating of the freedmen in this State progresses apace, notwithstanding the great opposition which is experienced in many localities. Not less than eight or ten school houses, devoted to the instruction of the colored people, have been burned during the last six months by rebel incendiaries. The Bureau, the Northern societies, and the freedmen keep bravely on and as a result, 10,000 colored children are going to school to-day within the confines of Tennessee. Engaged in this great work are 167 teachers, 40 of whom are colored. There is located in this city an institution called the Fisk University, from General Fisk, who was a long time Commissioner of the Bureau in this State. Designed ultimately as a school of high grade, the institute is now Normal in its character, and is educating as teachers, a couple of scores of the brightest African youths in the State. Slowly, noiselessly, the great work is going on, and the next generation of colored citizens in this State will rank high for attainment and culture. It is wonderful, the deep interest felt by the colored people in the cause of education. They seem to appreciate the maxim that "knowledge is power." Benevolent societies of the North are now schooling 5,000 freedmen in Tennessee.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The rebels who fell in battle in this State slumber here and there all over its broad surface. While the Federal dead have been collected with wonderful care and immense expense into national cemeteries, the fallen foes of the Union slumber on uncared for. The 17th of May was set apart as a day on which to strew the graves of the Confederates with flowers. It was Sunday, and 10,000 people of Nashville, mostly curious spectators, visited the City Cemetery here, where are buried about five hundred, to witness the ceremonies. I find the graves neglected and the wooden head boards rapidly decaying, while the majority of names were totally illegible. Efforts have been made in this State to establish Confederate cemeteries, but have thus far been unsuccessful.

FEDERAL DEAD.

The 30th of May has been appointed through the country as the day for decorating the graves of the Federal dead. The gathering of the remains of Union soldiers first found expression in an order by General G. Thomas in Dec., 1863, to provide for the interment of those who fell at Chattanooga and Stone River. Since then over a hundred thousand dead have been carefully reinterred and proper registers made in this department. Of these there are at Natchez, 3,000; Vicksburg, 17,000; Memphis, 14,000; Corinth, 6,000; Pittsburgh Landing, 3,000; Nashville, 17,000; Stone River, 5,000; Chattanooga, 15,000; Andersonville, 13,000, and Kentucky, 14,000. What a story of ineffable sadness and yet immortal glory is condensed in these bare figures.

C.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1.

There was more activity in business to-day at the banks, one evidence of which is that the clearings at the Clearing House amounted to over $3,000,000, an amount largely in excess of the average of last week—the heaviest sum of clearings for any day last week being only $2,[illegible]. Only a portion, however, of this increase is new business, the half-monthly grain settlements being responsible for much the largest share of it. There is, however, some slight addition to the demand for Money, though the increase in the supply of loanable funds still keeps ahead of the demand, and the banks are still accumulating surpluses and currency.

Exchange is firm, mainly because the makers of it have no use for the currency they would get for it. Sales were made to-day between banks at par. Other sales were also made at 1/20 off, but par may be considered the ruling rate to-day. Counter rates remain about as quoted last week, viz., buying at par to 1-10 of 1 per cent off, and selling at 1-10 premium. Grain bills being taken at ¼ off.

The large advance in the price of Government Securities in New York, and consequent advance in this market, have made rather a lighter demand, though there is no disposition shown by holders to realize on them, for the reason that there is nothing else in the market in which the money could be so profitably invested as these bonds, even at their present prices—at least there is no other investment where the money is really available at any moment; for "call loans," in the rigid construction of that term as understood in Wall street, are scarcely known in this market. In what are styled "call loans" here, there is usually an understanding as to the approximate time which the borrower can have the use of the funds, and it is also customary to give some little notice of demand. On the precise terms of "call loans" in New York, money could scarcely be loaned in this market at all—so that, as was mentioned above, Governments are the only investment now offered to capital, where the money is available at once, and the increasing supply of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks must make the price on bonds here keep close upon the heels of the New York market. During the fore part of the day dealers were selling at the following rates:

Sixes of 1881	116
5-20s, 1862	112
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (old)	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]

But the three o'clock New York despatches reported an advance of about 1 per cent on all the different series, and this evening the following are the buying and selling rates in this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comp. Int. Notes, Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Stocks are without change. Cook County 7s are still very scarce. Bankers are offering [illegible], and 9[illegible] for Chicago City 7s.

Gold was quoted at 139 in this market throughout the day.

The following were the quotations in New York to-day at the hours mentioned:

10:00 a. m.	[illegible]	11:30 a. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

To-day's New York exchanges tell the same story which has been repeated for two or three weeks past, about the still increasing supplies of money in that city. But the most unfailing proof that there is an excess of capital in New York is the advance in railway shares, which every sound authority pronounced "too high" a month ago, but which have largely advanced since then. Wall street is full of bulls just now; [illegible] money and buying up in order to get up a sufficient [illegible] which shall out; after which a collapse in prices may be looked for. The Railroad [illegible] [illegible] by every respectable journal in New York. The loss, however, [illegible] fall upon the outside gamblers in the final important phase of the matter. Some of the New York banks, says the *Herald*, have made large loans to these gambling cliques [illegible] it possible, and even probable, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

made so enormous domestic demand [illegible] speculation for a considerable [illegible] advances of the past [illegible] there is some bottom to them [illegible] at the utmost any decline that [illegible] involve but a trifling loss [illegible] large to which the railway stocks [illegible] regard to the domestic demand for [illegible] in New York, the [illegible] of the [illegible]

"The brokers are receiving [illegible] customers [illegible] from the country [illegible] bonds 'at the market'; and the [illegible] with which this business is transacted [illegible] parison with the usual routine [illegible] stocks, is delighting brokers in Government [illegible]. The domestic demand to-day was [illegible] transactions of one leading Government [illegible] alone being over $7,000,000."

The following are to-day's closing [illegible] in New York, as compared with [illegible] vious days:

	Thur.	Fri.
Bonds of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below we give the opening and [illegible] New York to-day for the stocks [illegible]:

New York Central
Erie (common)
Philadelphia & Reading
Michigan Southern
Cleveland & Pittsburgh
Chicago & Northwestern
" " (pfd)
Rock Island
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago

The following are also the rates [illegible] a. m., 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. [illegible] miscellaneous stocks:

Consolidated Gregory
Cary Iron
Quartz Hill
Smith & Parmelee
Western Union Tel
Quicksilver
Pacific Mail
Atlantic Mail
New York Central
Erie (common)
Hudson River
Philadelphia & Reading
Michigan Central
Michigan Southern
Illinois Central
Cleveland & Pittsburgh
Chicago & Northwestern
Chic. & N western (pfd)
Cleveland & Toledo
Rock Island
Burlington & Quincy
Toledo & Wabash
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.
Chi. & Alton (common)
Ohio & Miss. Certs
Mil. & St. Paul (com.)
Mil. & St. Paul (pfd)

Express Stocks did not exhibit [illegible] change. The following are the closing rates for to-day in New [illegible]:

Adams Express
Merchants' Union
American
Wells, Fargo & Co
United States

Real Estate Trans[illegible]

The following warranty deeds [illegible] property within the city limits [illegible] record on Monday, June 1st:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY E[illegible]

The following [illegible] shipments of Produce during [illegible]:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Flour, brls.
Wheat, bu.
Corn, bu.
Oats, bu.
Rye, bu.
Barley, bu.
Grass Seeds, lbs
Broom Corn, lbs
Cured Meats, lbs
Pork, brls
Lard, lbs
Tallow, lbs
Butter, lbs
Dressed Hogs, No.
Live Hogs, No.
Cattle, No
Hides, lbs
Highwines, brls
Wool, lbs
Lumber, m
Shingles, m
Lath, m
Salt, brls

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Flour, brls.
Wheat, bu.
Corn, bu.
Oats, bu.
Rye, bu.
Broom Corn, lbs
Cured Meats, lbs
Beef, brls
Pork, brls
Lard, lbs
Butter, lbs
Live Hogs, No.
Cattle, No
Hides, lbs
Highwines, brls
Wool, lbs
Lumber, m
Shingles, m
Lath, m
Salt, brls

The following were the [illegible] shipments of Flour and Grain [illegible] ing Saturday last, with [illegible] for other dates:

[illegible]

There was a good attendance [illegible] and a moderate amount of [illegible] lower prices than have ruled [illegible]. [illegible]

THE PATROON OF ALBANY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] Machinery to Intimidate Radicals—The Ku-Klux Klan—A Tennessee Railroad Monopoly—The Railroad Between Nashville and Knoxville—Colored Schools.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

This secret society comprises about all the [illegible] portion of conservatism, or, more properly, rebelism, in the State of Tennessee, and so when the Ku-Klux are quiet the State is comparatively undisturbed, and, per contra, when they are active in carrying out the plans of their conclave, we have [illegible] of terrorism. It is now no longer a matter of conjecture concerning the extent and organization of this society. Thousands of young men are members and active members, and the conclave is fast settling down into a permanent and powerful institution—powerful because it is in the hands of skillful and cautious leaders. The next Presidential and Gubernatorial canvass will probably show this monster in all its malignity.

THE [illegible] & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Nashville is a railroad centre of considerable importance. Five railroads already terminate in our city, and vigorous efforts have been made for months past to secure the construction of still another great avenue of travel. Strange as it may seem, the so-long contemplated road from Nashville to Knoxville, and the one which should have been first constructed, is the last which is to come into actual realization. From this city to the chief town of East Tennessee is 180 miles. The great route projected to fill this missing link and open up a mighty avenue of trade, will pass through some of the most beautiful country in the South—fertile and with a climate and scenery unsurpassed. It will also tap the great mineral regions in the mountains of Roane, Cumberland and Morgan Counties, rich in iron, zinc, copper, lead and coal. For the building of this road the State has made a heavy appropriation, and all the counties through which it is to pass have subscribed their quota. Davidson County, by a popular ballot of the people, subscribed to-day $300,000. The line has been surveyed, estimates made, and the work will be com-

[illegible]

FEDERAL DEAD.

The 30th of May has been appointed through the country as the day for decorating the graves of the Federal dead. The gathering of the remains of Union soldiers has found expression in an order by General [illegible] to provide for the interment of those [illegible] Chattanooga and Stone River. Since then over [illegible] hundred thousand dead have been carefully reinterred and proper registers made in this department. Of these there are at Natchez, 3,000; Vicksburg, 17,000; Memphis, 14,000; Corinth, 6,000; Pittsburgh Landing, 3,000; Nashville, 17,000; Stone River, 5,000; Chattanooga, 13,000; Andersonville, 13,000, and Kentucky, 14,000. What a story of ineffable sadness and yet immortal glory is condensed in these bare figures.

C.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1.

There was more activity in business to-day at the banks, one evidence of which is that the clearings at the Clearing House amounted to over [illegible], an amount largely in excess of the average of last week—the heaviest sum of clearings for any day last week being only [illegible]. Only a portion, however, of this increase is new business, the half-monthly grain settlements being responsible for much the largest share of it. There is, however, some slight addition to the demand for money, though the increase in the supply of loanable funds still keeps ahead of the demand, and the banks are still accumulating surpluses and currency.

Exchange is [illegible], mainly because the makers of it have no use for the currency they would get for it. Sales were made to-day between banks at par. Other sales were also made at 50c off, but par may be considered the ruling rate to-day. Counter rates remain about as quoted last week, viz., buying at par to 1-10 of 1 per cent off, and selling at 1-10 premium. Grain bills being taken at ⅛ off.

The large advance in the price of Government Securities in New York, and consequent advance in this market, have made rather a lighter demand, though there is no disposition shown by holders to realize on them, for the reason that there is nothing else in the market in which the [illegible]

made an enormous domestic demand, which is responsible for a considerable share of the great advance of the past month, but there is some bottom to these securities, and at the utmost any decline that could come would involve but a trifling loss compared to the collapse to which the railway stocks are liable. In regard to the domestic demand for Governments in New York, the World, of the 30th, says:

"The brokers are receiving orders from their customers and from the country to buy Governments 'at the market,' and the ease and safety with which this business is transacted, in comparison with the usual routine in speculative stocks, is enlisting brokers in favor of the change. The domestic demand to-day was enormous, the transactions of one leading Government broker alone being over $7,000,000."

The following are to-day's closing quotations in New York, as compared with the three previous days:

[illegible]

Below we give the opening and closing rates in New York to-day for the stocks mentioned:

	Opening.	Closing.
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are also the rates obtained at the [illegible] a. m., 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. Boards for railway and miscellaneous stocks:

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1.

The following [illegible] show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	10,680	10,362
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	15,050	11,075
Dressed Hogs, No	20	15
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	1
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	174	10
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	108	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following were the reported receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for the week ending Saturday last, with comparative statements [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, June 1.

Flour lower, [illegible]. Wheat inactive, nominal [illegible] for No. 2. Corn lower, active at [illegible]. Oats unsalable [illegible]. Pork lower, weak at [illegible]. Lard nominal. Gold [illegible].

CLOSING.

Flour drooping. Wheat inactive [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] for No. 1. Corn strong at [illegible]. Oats firmer, active at [illegible]. Pork and Lard dull, heavy.

BUFFALO, June 1.

[illegible]

OSWEGO, June 1.

Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held at [illegible]. Corn quiet, nominally [illegible]. Oats quiet at [illegible]. Freights unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.

No. 1 spring wheat at $1.97; No. 2 do at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu. Freights unchanged.

The following is the official report of Grain Inspection for the past week:

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF WOOL AT NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passing Through the Welland Canal.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....June 1.

[illegible]

The full three-masted schooner Mocking Bird has arrived at Milwaukee. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 144 feet; over all, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; measurement, [illegible] tons, new style, or about 600 tons, old; carrying capacity, about 30,000 bushels wheat. Her first cargo consists of 812 tons of coal, which she carries on a draft of only eleven feet of water. The cost of the vessel was in the neighborhood of $45,000.

THE SALE.—The tug Granite State has been purchased by Wentworth & McGregor, of Portage City, and is now undergoing repairs at Oshkosh, preparatory to being put on the Portage City and Green Bay route, in the wheat barge towing business.

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

American Bankers,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Pens.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

MORTON'S GOLD PENS

Do not wear out. A single one will Last a Lifetime. By their use the labor of writing is reduced, greater uniformity is obtained, Ease, Elegance and beauty acquired, Economy, Pleasure and Profit consulted. The Best Cheapest and most Durable instruments for writing ever used.

SENT BY MAIL SAFELY.

Prices, Fifty Cents and upward.

☞ No Travelling Agents employed.

Call, and you will find Pens exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, or enclose stamp for circular.

A. MORTON,

25 Maiden Lane, New York.

Toilet Soap.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Soaps.

HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET AND PALM.

These popular Soaps are made from the choicest materials, very richly perfumed; warranted not only equal but superior to the English, and fifty per cent cheaper. They are superseding all foreign toilet soaps in this market, as it is well known that since their introduction the demand for the latter has fallen off fully one-half. Manufactured only by [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

TREASURY BANK.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Treasury Bank, for the election of Nine Directors, will be held on the second Monday (8th day) of June, 1868, between the hours of [illegible] a. m. and [illegible] m., at the office of the Association, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

J. R. DICKINSON, Cashier.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

2 & 4 Michigan-av.

We have now on hand a large stock of prime winter-made BARLEY AND RYE MALT, which we are prepared to offer at lowest market prices. We respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our stock.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	11:10 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lombard Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	*11:45 a. m.
Evanston Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill, Calvary and Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afternoon Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Medical Cures.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

In all private matters—male or female—(do not write) to Dr. CLARKE, the well-known Specialist, 37 Clark-st. Send stamp for Circular to Married People; also for Book on [illegible]. Address, "Dr. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill."

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. A. Rosenberg,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

The Nuptial Altar.

Essays for Young Men, on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates.

[illegible]

☞ On the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. ☜

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

May 16, OCEAN QUEEN, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, at Panama.

May 24, RISING STAR, Conner, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Cass.

June 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to London direct, from Pier No. 3 North River, New York.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

New Arrangement.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON THE

5th and 20th Every Month,

Or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday.

☞ Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For information address D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier 46 North River, N. Y.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres. Office, 54 Exchange Place, New York.

FRENCH MAIL LINE (DIRECT).

The magnificent new steamships of the General Transatlantic Company will leave Pier 50 North River, New York, for Havre, calling at Brest, as under:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.........Saturday, May [illegible]

EUROPE, Lemarie.........Saturday, May [illegible]

ST. LAURENT, Bocande.........Saturday, June [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In Gold, (including wine,)

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

[illegible]

General Notices.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible], 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of [illegible], will meet in New York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

[illegible]

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, May [illegible], 1868.

[illegible]

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, May [illegible], 1868.

[illegible]

A. M. STOUT, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE COURT HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK COUNTY,

CHICAGO, May [illegible], 1868.

[illegible]

EDW. S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

Flags.

BUNTING

FOR

Campaign Flags,

BY THE CASE OR PIECE.

POLLARD & KEIGHTLEY[illegible]

No. 6 Central[illegible], Boston, Mass.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS,

To sell by sample

Combined Square, Level and Bevel.

[illegible]

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD

HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY

[illegible]

CAUTION.—Since the demand has greatly increased for the Oroide Watches, many persons are selling common watches, [illegible] to be Oroide, and in some cases stating that they are our Agents. These representations are entirely false. We employ no agents, and the genuine Oroide Watch can be had only by ordering directly from us.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., up stairs, Opposite the Post Office.

☞ To clubs where six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra Watch, making seven watches for [illegible].

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

Medical.

CERTIFICATE OF CURE OF CONSUMPTION

By Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

30 DAYS

[illegible]

THE CITY.

[illegible]

A Special Election Ordered in the Third Ward.

Another Proposed Improvement of the Healey Slough.

Petitions, Communications and Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, His Honor, the Mayor, in the chair. [illegible]

The Mayor called attention to the vacancy in the Third Ward, caused by the death of Ald. [illegible], and the necessity for immediate action to fill it.

Ald. Wicker moved that the Clerk be directed to issue a call for an election, to be held on the [illegible] instant.

The motion was agreed to.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WHITE FAWN.—The extravaganza of the White Fawn, an English adaptation of the Parisian spectacle *La Biche au Bois*, was produced last evening for the first time at the Opera House to an immense audience, and in spite of the difficulties which always attend the first performance of a great spectacle, it was a pronounced success in every particular. [illegible]

King Dingdong	[illegible]
Count Tracoleone	[illegible]
Prince Leander	[illegible]
Lord Twaddledum	[illegible]
Abdallah	[illegible]
King Fulmen	[illegible]
Queen Saffronilla	[illegible]
Princess Graceful	[illegible]
Finnetta	[illegible]
Princess Aika	[illegible]
Aqualina	[illegible]

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

THE GLOSS SUICIDE.

Religious Excitement the Alleged Cause of the Act.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

[illegible]

CRIME.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, [illegible] Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Madam Jumel's [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
U. D. HESS & CO. .... MANAGERS.

The great Spectacular Operatic Extravaganza, the

WHITE FAWN

THIS EVENING,

Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's

Grand Viennoise Ballet,

Together with MLLE. BONFANTI, and [illegible] other danseuses, from Niblo's Garden, N.Y. The piece produced at an actual outlay of [illegible].

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, COMMENCING AT 9 A. M. DAILY.

PRICES—[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of MISS EMMA MADDERN. Every evening until further notice, and Saturday afternoon.

RIP, The Crow; or, New York in 1868.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager

A Great Bill. This (Tuesday) Evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

With

THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

Wednesday afternoon, Grand Matinee.
Wednesday evening, Farewell Benefit of Mr. W. J. LeMoyne.
Friday, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. Thos. Barry.

ARLINGTON HALL.
Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, will be produced for the first time [illegible] THE GRAND DUTCH 'US. [illegible]

SAM PRICE, the great comedian, is engaged and will shortly appear.
MATINEE Saturday afternoon—[illegible]
Carriages ordered at 10 o'clock.
D. S. HODGES, Agent.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.
Thursday Evening, June 4th, 1868.

GRAND CONCERT.

BLACK SWAN,

MISS E. T. GREENFIELD, assisted by one of her pupils,

MISS KATIE LANIER,

The "Southern Nightingale."

Pianist, W. J. Rohjohn.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For particulars, see programmes.

HAAS' PARK.

This celebrated resort for

Picnics, Celebrations, &c.,

Has been leased by A. RUSSELL & CO. for the ensuing season. [illegible]
A. RUSSELL & CO.,
Lessees Haas' Park.

Office at Shaw's Photograph Gallery, 186 South Clark-st.

Auction Sales.

SPRING SALE OF

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES

Express Wagons, Harness, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock,

At the Carriage Repository of

GARLAND, DOWNS & CO.,

Nos. 50 and 52 Canal-st.,

North of West Lake-st.

The Stock consists of all Leather-top Buggies, [illegible]

The above is all Eastern work, of most reliable make, and can be seen any time before the sale. The sale will be PEREMPTORY, for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,
Fancy Goods and Linen Goods, Millinery Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, June 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LADIES' RICH SILK SACQUES,
CLOAKS and CAPES
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, June 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Room, 44 and 46 [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

4 PIANO-FORTES,

Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell at our rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 State-st., on TUESDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, a large and varied assortment of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
118 and 120 State-st.

40 Crates of Crockery, and

100 Boxes Glassware,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, June 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom, 40 crates of [illegible] ware, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Hay Scales, Wagons, &c.,

Of H. A. HOLMES, 230 Blue Island-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, June 5, at 9½ o'clock. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CHILDS BROS.,
51 State-st.

AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 2, 1868, at 9½ o'clock,

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS,
DOMESTICS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY & NOTIONS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY,
CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,
SATINETS,
BLACK COTTON CLOTHS,
FURNISHING GOODS.

AUCTION—TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, 2d and 3d June, at 9½ a. m.,
At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.
5 Cases Balmoral Skirts, 5 Cases Prints, Case Muslins, Dress Goods, [illegible] Skirts, All Wool [illegible] &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, JUNE 4,
at 9½ a. m.,
At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.
Custom-Made Clothing of Every Description.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, JUNE 4,
at 1½ p. m.,
At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.
200 Cases Boots and Shoes.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 18 South Water-st.,
[illegible]
AT AUCTION.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two houses on West Madison-st. Have 7 rooms and 2 pantries. [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick dwelling No. 299 Huron-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Wabash-av.—Fine new two-story and basement houses on Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—A new and handsome cottage and basement with ten rooms, [illegible] 613 Carroll-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story brick house, with gas, water, completely furnished, No. 81 Wendell-st., until October 1st. [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 101 Huron-st., a first-class house, newly painted. All the modern improvements. [illegible]

TO RENT—From June 5th—House No. 37 [illegible] Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., 131 Lake-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—By D. Cole—Five marble front houses, Nos. 437, 439, 441, 443 and 445 West Washington-st., east of Park. [illegible] 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Four rooms in a cottage, with water and closets. Rent $11 per month. Apply at 131 South Green-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—689 Michigan-av., a two-story and basement house, modern improvements. [illegible]

TO RENT—To a careful tenant, a cottage with basement, containing [illegible] rooms, [illegible] Apply at 238 Kankakee-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—With immediate possession, a two-story house of 9 rooms, water and gas, in fine location. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two houses of six rooms each on Oakley-st., between Washington st. and [illegible] J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Partially furnished house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., all modern improvements. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A furnished cottage in a very desirable location, on West Monroe-st., for three or four of the summer months, to a family of not over three persons. Address "T," Tribune office.

TO RENT—[illegible] Apply at 45 Rumsey-st., near Milwaukee-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class two story house, [illegible] North Peoria-st., for $50 per month. Apply to [illegible]

TO RENT—A handsome cottage, No. 699 South Jefferson-st. [illegible] J. F. STARR, No. 124 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A new 6-room cottage, west of Union Park. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished house of seven rooms, North Side. Inquire of KERR, BASS & CO., 123 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Pleasant two story frame dwelling of ten rooms, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Apply to J. M. CUTLER & CO., northeast corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—House on Wabash-av., 8 rooms, water, gas, etc.; all in complete order, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. [illegible] J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—Rooms, suitable for housekeeping, convenient to Clinton-st. cars. [illegible] No. 96 West Harrison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen in Pope's new building, 137 Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts. References required. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT—At 627 West Lake-st., rooms with or without board. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; also one unfurnished room, in marble front, 193 State-st. Call at Room 2.

TO RENT—Room, and furniture for sale, very cheap. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front room, with bedroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Inquire at 43 Halsted-st.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; single and double rooms, with gas and attendance, at 24 Michigan-av., or 12 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A furnished front room, to man and wife or two single gentlemen, near Mrs. JOHNSON'S dining room on Wabash-av. Apply at 24 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Two desirable rooms in brick building corner [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—One of the finest suites of rooms in the city, to respectable parties only. Inquire at the office of the Home Visitor, Room 1, over 87 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 5 Dearborn-place.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Store No. 136 Kinzie-st. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 11 Dickey's Building.

TO RENT—For a term of years, the brick building 161 State-st., store and basement, [illegible] Possession immediate. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Desk Room—Desirable desk room can be obtained at 7 Methodist Church Block. Entrances from Clark and Washington-sts. Inquire of SIDNEY THOMAS.

TO RENT—Store and dwelling northwest corner Canal and Adams-sts., [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—On southeast corner Clark and South Water-sts., one front office on the second floor; one large room on the fourth floor. Apply on the premises to T. WHEELER.

TO RENT—Office on first floor, with storage. Also, fourth and fifth floors, suitable for sail lofts. Apply at 283 and 284 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A part of a nicely furnished office of two rooms. Very desirable for a Lawyer or Real Estate Agent. 83 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—At a very low rate, a dry basement on Dearborn-st., near Post Office; [illegible] Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, Room 8, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—I will rent one-half of an old-established store, suitable for any legitimate business. For further particulars inquire at 53 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—At 98 West Madison-st., good store and five rooms—well located for business. Inquire at No. 81 Desplaines-st., near Madison.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000, to invest in the manufacture of wrapping paper. A good thing to be had by applying to HOBT. [illegible] Logansport, Ind.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established jobbing boot and shoe house, with not less than $20,000. Address "S B F," P. O. Box 1107.

PARTNER—Wanted—Any one with $1,500 and upward, wishing to invest in a light manufacturing and jobbing business that pays a large profit, can hear of a chance seldom offered in the West, by address [illegible] "E A G," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a neat, well-paying business, or will sell out. Small capital required. Inquire at Room 1, Pope's Block, 137 East Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With but small capital, in a new and profitable business, from which $5,000 can be made during the summer. For particulars apply at Room 10, 183 Washington-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital to engage in a light manufacturing business already established. Apply at 160 Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNER—Wanted—In commission wool and woollen goods house, [illegible] G. DANFORD & CO., Room 6, No. 75 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $10,000—$1,500 nominally dead capital, [illegible] Address "M T S," Tribune office, with full name and address.

PARTNER—Wanted—Silent or active, in a rectifying and wholesale liquor business in this city. [illegible] Address "C W A," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the grocery business, with a capital of $1,500 or $2,000. [illegible] Address "D L R," Tribune office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room with a private family, within fifteen minutes' walk of Court House, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "S L," P. O. Drawer 5843.

BOARD—By a young lady, in a private family (Catholic preferred), with terms reasonable. Address 146 Dearborn-st., or answer advertisement by Saturday.

BOARD—For a gentleman and his daughter in a private family, two large rooms—[illegible] Price must be moderate. Address K." Tribune.

BOARD—For gentleman, wife and little girl 10 years of age, on Michigan or Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts. Address "O," P. O. Box 129.

BOARD—A single gentleman desires to obtain board at a moderate price, within convenient distance of the Court House. Address, stating terms and accommodations, "J B A," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a single gentleman, in a family consisting three to four young ladies. Address "T," Tribune office.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, a little girl named "Mary," daughter of John [illegible], aged 7 years. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Frank Fleck, claiming residence at Ottawa, Illinois, will hear of something [illegible] C. W. HOUSE & CO., 160 and 162 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Ran away from home on Thursday, 28th, a lad 15 years old, much inclined to vagrancy. Supposed to have gone to Richmond, Indiana, [illegible] at 263 Third-av.

PERSONAL—Will Dr. Barrett, of Pennsylvania, please call on Wabash-av., where he took rooms and board, Saturday, 30, as there was a mistake in rent. He will hear of something to his advantage.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—A gold and coral sleeve button. Anyone finding and leaving it at AVERY'S jewelry store, 69 Clark-st., will be well rewarded.

LOST—Sunday, May 31, a lady's Black Onyx Sleeve Button, with a single diamond set in center, [illegible]

LOST—On Monday, in the vicinity of the Post Office, [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A red and white Cow. Owner [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Diller, Stedman & Chandler, Room 11, 123 Dearborn-st. IMPROVED. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two extra fine cottages, Nos. 661 and 663 West Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—New brick residence on West Randolph-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—On the Avenues—[illegible]
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By J. Tripp, 308 Division-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By D. Cole—Two marble front houses, Nos. 437 and 439 West Washington-st., east of Park, [illegible] 188 West Madison-st., for four days.

FOR SALE—North Division—A nice frame house, [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—Madison-st., 50 feet corner of Wells. [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best—Country Homes—[illegible] Lombard (formerly Babcock's Grove), [illegible] JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two houses and two acres of land, in Crown Point, [illegible] AMOS ALLMAN, Crown Point, Indiana.

FOR SALE—In Aurora—A nice house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—1,000 acres in Woodford Co., [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, Office 15 No. 85 Washington-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court—Rooms in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

7 South May-st.—Near Randolph-st. cars. Furnished rooms with board. References required.

8 Eldridge-court.—Two furnished rooms and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with first-class board.

19 and 21 Dearborn-st.—Pleasant rooms with board. Also day boarders can be accommodated.

20 Willard-place, first door west of Ann, [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A special agent and 3 solicitors for one of the soundest Life Insurance Companies in the country. Liberal offers. 7 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A first-class prescription drug clerk, [illegible] Address "G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A travelling salesman for a notion house. Address "A Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—A few competent and active agents for life and accident insurance. [illegible]

WANTED—One or two architectural draughtsmen. [illegible] 126 Dearborn-st., Cobb's building.

WANTED—Several men with their wives, [illegible] C. MEARS & CO., 241 South Water-st.

WANTED—Salesmen—Several men of good address to sell the "[illegible]" [illegible] 132 South Clark-st.

WANTED—At Orvis & Bostwick's, 125 and 127 Dearborn-st., three salesmen [illegible]

WANTED—A brick burner and setter, one that understands the management of a yard. [illegible]

WANTED—A good comic singer and violinist, [illegible]

WANTED—500 railroad graders, on the B. & M. R. R., in Iowa. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man with a small capital, to go to Springfield to take charge of a new business. [illegible]

WANTED—A man with $500, to locate here in one of the best paying [illegible] "E W C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Men with capital—one with $150, one with $400, and one with $2,500. [illegible] Call at 121 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A man, immediately. Steady employment and a liberal salary to one that will [illegible] Call at 121 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A man of good business abilities, to take an interest in a [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—A few active, experienced men, at good wages, to sell our [illegible] CHICAGO SPRING BED CO., Room A, [illegible]

WANTED—A waiter, to tend lunch stand, at 143 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—Cash boy, at the Great East India Tea Co.'s store, 110 Clark-st.

WANTED—Man for garden work and care of horse and cows. [illegible] 133 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good gardener, with wife and without children, [illegible] Employment Department of the Chicago Christian Union, No. 2 Washington-st., during the afternoon.

Trades.

WANTED—A first-rate cutter to go to the country. Apply at PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO.'S, Tuesday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—Stonecutters—Fifty good stonecutters can find immediate employment for the season on the United States Court House and Post Office at Madison, Wis. [illegible] J. V. SHIPMAN, Superintendent.

WANTED—A first-class man to take charge of flooring machine, &c. Apply at 824 and 826 State-st. BOYNTON & CO.

WANTED—Immediately, two good blacksmiths. None but first-class mechanics need apply, at 136 West Lake-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—300 railroad laborers for Wisconsin. [illegible] Apply at 180 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 men for railroad in Illinois. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

House Servants.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady to copy in a law office. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman to do second work and plain sewing. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a hotel or a widower's family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, in a small private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady, as housekeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as bookkeeper or cashier, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, for second work, or to take care of children. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman, to do family sewing. Apply for two days at 124 South Clinton-st.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—In any capacity, by a young man. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Norwegian man, who has several years' experience in the mercantile business, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who can speak English and German, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American young man, as private coachman. [illegible] "C. C.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Good and permanent, by an experienced photographer, [illegible] "OPERATOR," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As entry clerk or collector, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale or retail grocery store, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, in a private family, [illegible] Address "KING," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a law or real estate office, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an apothecary, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced coachman, [illegible] W. J. RALPH, 180 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In any capacity, by a young man. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced [illegible] Call at 362 South Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A good business man [illegible] Address "A D," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a retail grocery, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In some jobbing house (dry goods preferred). [illegible] "C G," Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—The "VOTER'S TEXT BOOK," just published. [illegible]

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Stanbery's Nomination Rejected by the Senate.

Bill Reported in the Senate for the Admission of Georgia, Alabama Louisiana and the Carolinas.

Senate Debate on the Amendatory National Bank Bill.

Bill to be Reported Transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

Result of the City Election.

First Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Educational Bureau.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

The Eastern division of the National Republican Executive Committee held a meeting here this afternoon at which Messrs. Claflin, of Massachusetts, Chandler, of New Hampshire, Sturgis, of Connecticut, and Greeley, of New York, were present. The members from Vermont and Pennsylvania were absent. Messrs. Cowan, of [illegible], and Gorham of California, [illegible]. A long consultation was held with the Secretary of the Congressional Executive Committee, and the gentlemen generally indulged in a conversation about the work during the campaign. It was unanimously agreed that the work in the South should be prosecuted with vigor, and the conviction was expressed that with proper effort all the Southern States except Texas and possibly Virginia can be carried next November for Grant and Colfax. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following communications [illegible] of the Indian Department:

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

We concluded a treaty with the [illegible] the 29th inst. Thirty-six chiefs and [illegible], including those of Red Cloud, [illegible] treaty. Seventeen Minneconjou chiefs [illegible] also signed. I now think there [illegible] of difficulties.

The following telegram was received:

To Chas. E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Just in from Laramie. There [illegible] here to sign the treaty. There have [illegible] depredations on the road for the last [illegible] and we think all will remain quiet [illegible]

(Signed) JOHN B. SANBORN, President of the Indian Peace Commission.

[illegible]

The following is the text of the [illegible] in the Senate to-day to exclude from the [illegible] college the votes of certain Southern [illegible]

Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be admitted to representation in the electoral college for President and Vice President of the United States, and no electoral vote shall be received or counted from any of such respective States unless [illegible] prescribed by law for the choice of [illegible] people of such States shall, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf, since the [illegible] March, 1867, have adopted the constitution and State government, under which a State government shall have been organized, and shall be in peaceful operation, and such State shall have become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President has issued the following:

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the death at Wheatland, Penn., on the [illegible], of his honored predecessor, James Buchanan. This event will occasion mourning in the nation, for the loss of an eminent citizen and honored public servant. As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Departments be [illegible] in mourning, and all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

BILLS RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The House Military Committee this [illegible] authorized General Logan to report a bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The committee also agreed to report a bill continuing the [illegible] per cent. increase [illegible] officers of the army; also, a bill to pay [illegible] missioned officers who were commissioned [illegible] not mustered into service during the war; [illegible] a bill to construct a bridge across the [illegible] River at Fort Leavenworth for military [illegible]

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

met this forenoon, for the purpose of [illegible] the Florida Constitution, but there not [illegible] full attendance nothing was done.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL [illegible] GRAPHICAL UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The National [illegible] graphical Society, [illegible] for the ensuing year: President, Robert [illegible] of New York; First Vice President, [illegible] of New Orleans; Second Vice President, [illegible] W. McDonald, of Chicago; Recording [illegible] and Treasurer, John Collins, of [illegible] responding Secretary, William A. [illegible] Philadelphia.

RAILROAD CO-OPERATION.

The railways between this city and [illegible] have consolidated their through traffic [illegible] be under the charge of one head.

THE INDIANS.

Chiefs of the Nez Perces Indians, of [illegible] an interview with the President [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

[illegible]

DISASTERS.

[illegible]